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(2 to 27 July 2007)

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Resolutions

2007/2

The role of the United Nations system in providing full and productive employment and decent work for all

The Economic and Social Council,

Recalling the outcomes of the 1995 World Summit for Social Development,[1] the twenty-fourth special session of the General Assembly[2] and the 2005 World Summit,[3]

Recalling also the ministerial declaration of the high-level segment of its substantive session of 2006,[4]

Recalling further General Assembly resolutions 57/270 B of 23 June 2003, 60/265 of 30 June 2006 and 61/16 of 20 November 2006,

Recalling its decision 2006/274 of 15 December 2006, with regard to the theme of the coordination segment of its substantive session of 2007, "The role of the United Nations system in promoting full and productive employment and decent work for all",

Recalling also that the decent work agenda of the International Labour Organization, with its four strategic objectives, is recognized as an important instrument for achieving the objective of full and productive employment and decent work for all,

Bearing in mind the coordinating role of the United Nations System Chief Executives Board for Coordination, including in respect of the Toolkit for Mainstreaming Employment and Decent Work developed by the International Labour Organization,

Recognizing that full and productive employment and decent work for all are key elements of poverty reduction strategies that facilitate the achievement of the internationally agreed development goals, including the Millennium Development Goals, and that they require a multidimensional focus that incorporates Governments, the private sector, civil society organizations, representatives of employers and workers, international organizations and, in particular, the agencies of the United Nations system and the international financial institutions,

1. *Requests* the funds, programmes and agencies of the United Nations system to continue their efforts to mainstream the goals of full and productive employment and decent work for all in their policies, programmes and activities with a view to sustained and well-coordinated follow-up of the ministerial declaration of the high-level segment of its substantive session of 2006;[4]

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[1] *Report of the World Summit for Social Development, Copenhagen, 6-12 March 1995* (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.96.IV.8), chap. I, resolution 1, annexes I and II.

[2] General Assembly resolution S-24/2, annex.

[3] See General Assembly resolution 60/1.

[4] See *Official Records of the General Assembly, Sixty-first Session, Supplement No. 3* (A/61/3/Rev.1), chap. III.

2. *Requests* the functional and regional commissions of the United Nations to continue to address the challenge of full and productive employment and decent work for all in the various dimensions of the international development agenda and to assess the impact of policies in their specific areas of competence on the achievement of employment and decent work for all;

3. *Encourages* all relevant agencies of the United Nations system to collaborate in using, adapting and evaluating the application of the Toolkit for Mainstreaming Employment and Decent Work developed by the International Labour Organization and endorsed by the United Nations System Chief Executives Board for Coordination;

4. *Invites* the International Labour Organization to assist the agencies of the United Nations system and to serve as a resource for improving their understanding and application of the toolkit;

5. *Invites* the United Nations funds, programmes and specialized agencies and the international financial institutions to develop, with the assistance of the International Labour Organization, mechanisms for sharing their pertinent expertise on the employment and decent work agenda and for assessing the impact of relevant policies and programmes on employment and decent work for all, with special attention to women and youth;

6. *Calls upon* the United Nations funds, programmes and specialized agencies, as appropriate within their respective mandates, to assess and adopt in their action plans the three-phased approach to promoting the goals of full employment and decent work for all presented in the report of the Secretary-General entitled "The role of the United Nations system in promoting full and productive employment and decent work for all";[5]

7. *Invites* the United Nations funds, programmes and specialized agencies and the international financial institutions to promote, in close cooperation with the International Labour Organization, a greater awareness and understanding of, with a view to better implementing, the decent work agenda, including its four objectives;

8. *Requests* the United Nations funds, programmes and specialized agencies, as appropriate within their respective mandates, to coordinate their employment and decent work-related activities and programmes in order to promote coherent and mutually supportive multidisciplinary and multisectoral approaches, including approaches mainstreaming gender;

9. *Also requests* the United Nations funds, programmes and specialized agencies, including non-resident agencies, and invites the international financial institutions, as appropriate within their existing mandates, to promote synergies and strategic collaboration, involving relevant stakeholders, including Governments and representatives of employers and workers, for the formulation and delivery of specific outcomes relating to full and productive employment and decent work goals at the country level in support of national strategies and programmes, including the decent work country programmes driven by the International Labour Organization;

10. *Requests* the Secretary-General, in his capacity as the Chairman of the United Nations System Chief Executives Board for Coordination, to encourage the

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[5] E/2007/49.

organizations and bodies of the United Nations system, within their respective mandates, to review the integration and implementation of the policies and plans to achieve the goals of productive employment and decent work for all, including women and youth, and in this context requests that they be brought to the attention of Member States and the relevant governing bodies of United Nations organizations.

34th plenary meeting
17 July 2007

2007/3
Strengthening of the coordination of emergency humanitarian assistance of the United Nations

The Economic and Social Council,

Reaffirming General Assembly resolution 46/182 of 19 December 1991 and the guiding principles contained in the annex thereto, and recalling other relevant resolutions of the General Assembly and relevant resolutions and agreed conclusions of the Council,

Welcoming the decision to consider the theme "Strengthening of the coordination of United Nations humanitarian assistance through enhancing the effectiveness of needs-based humanitarian assistance" at the humanitarian affairs segment of its substantive session of 2007,

Welcoming also its decision to hold panels on the use of military assets in natural disaster relief and on needs-based humanitarian financing, including the Central Emergency Response Fund,

Expressing grave concern about the increase in the number of people affected and the growing economic losses caused by humanitarian emergencies, including natural disasters,

Recognizing the clear relationship between emergency relief, rehabilitation and development, and reaffirming that, in order to ensure a smooth transition from relief to rehabilitation and development, emergency assistance must be provided in ways that will be supportive of recovery and long-term development, and that emergency measures should be seen as a step towards long-term development,

1. *Takes note* of the report of the Secretary-General on the strengthening of the coordination of emergency humanitarian assistance of the United Nations;[6]

2. *Also takes note* of the reports of the Secretary-General on the Central Emergency Response Fund[7] and on strengthening emergency relief, rehabilitation, reconstruction and prevention in the aftermath of the Indian Ocean tsunami disaster;[8]

3. *Further takes note* of the note by the Secretary-General transmitting the report of the Joint Inspection Unit, entitled "Towards a United Nations humanitarian

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[6] A/62/87-E/2007/70.

[7] A/62/72-E/2007/73.

[8] A/62/83-E/2007/67.

assistance programme for disaster response and reduction: lessons learned from the Indian Ocean tsunami disaster",[9] and the note by the Secretary-General transmitting his comments and those of the United Nations System Chief Executives Board for Coordination thereon;[10]

4. Encourages national Governments to create an enabling environment for the capacity-building of local authorities and local and national non-governmental and community-based organizations, and also encourages the relevant entities of the United Nations system and other relevant institutions and organizations to support national authorities in their capacity-building programmes designed to enhance the participation and contribution of local authorities and local and national non-governmental and community-based organizations, including through technical cooperation and long-term partnerships based on recognition of their important role in providing humanitarian assistance;

5. *Stresses* that the United Nations system should make efforts to enhance existing humanitarian capacities, knowledge and institutions, including, as appropriate, through the transfer of technology and expertise to developing countries;

6. *Notes* the efforts by the United Nations system to further enhance the coordination of its emergency humanitarian assistance;

7. *Recognizes* the importance of involving, as appropriate, relevant entities, including non-governmental organizations and community-based organizations, that provide humanitarian assistance in national and local coordination efforts, and invites those entities to participate in the improvement of humanitarian assistance, as appropriate;

8. *Requests* the relevant United Nations organizations to continue to engage systematically with relevant authorities and organizations at the regional and national levels to prepare for and respond to humanitarian emergencies, and invites Member States to support, as appropriate, these efforts;

9. *Urges* Member States to prepare and update disaster preparedness plans at all levels and to conduct regular disaster preparedness exercises in accordance with priority 5 of the Hyogo Framework for Action,[11] as appropriate and taking into account their own circumstances and capacities, and encourages the international community and relevant United Nations entities, within their respective mandates, to support, upon request, national efforts in this regard;

10. *Notes* the establishment of the Global Platform for Disaster Risk Reduction and the Global Facility for Disaster Reduction and Recovery, a partnership of the International Strategy for Disaster Reduction system to support the Hyogo Framework for Action;

11. *Invites* Member States to work with relevant United Nations organizations to strengthen humanitarian standby capacities, in particular in the area of disaster relief, including, where appropriate, by participating in humanitarian

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[9] A/61/699-E/2007/8.

[10] A/61/699/Add.1-E/2007/8/Add.1

[11] Hyogo Framework for Action 2005-2015, Building the Resilience of Nations and Communities to Disasters, adopted by the World Conference on Disaster Reduction; see A/CONF.206/6 and Corr.1, chap. I, resolution 2.

response networks, by contributing to and maintaining the standby directories of the Central Register of Disaster Management Capacities and by facilitating standby arrangements with the private sector;

12. *Requests* the Secretary-General to review and report on, in consultation with Member States, the use of military assets for disaster relief, with the aim of improving the predictability and use of these assets, based on humanitarian principles;

13. *Also requests* the Secretary-General to provide an update on the Inter-Agency Standing Committee review of its 1999 policy statement on the integration of a gender perspective into humanitarian assistance and to report on steps taken in this regard;

14. *Stresses* the importance of a coordinated process of assessing lessons learned in the international response to a given humanitarian emergency;

15. *Requests* relevant United Nations organizations, in consultation with Member States, to coordinate and strengthen needs assessments and improve data on beneficiaries by agreeing on common definitions, indicators, information management mechanisms and consistent methodologies for data collection;

16. *Requests* the Secretary-General to encourage the relevant organizations of the United Nations system to continue to identify and use, as appropriate and available, local resources and expertise from within the affected country and/or its neighbours in response to humanitarian needs;

17. *Welcomes* the continued efforts to strengthen the humanitarian response capacity and the progress made in strengthening support to resident/humanitarian coordinators, including by improving their identification, selection and training, to provide a timely, predictable and appropriate response to humanitarian needs and to strengthen United Nations coordination activities at the field level, and requests the Secretary-General to continue efforts in this regard, in consultation with Member States;

18. *Encourages* Member States, relevant humanitarian organizations and non-governmental organizations to provide timely and accurate information on contributions and the use of humanitarian funds through the financial tracking service, and requests the Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs of the United Nations Secretariat to continue to improve the analysis and reporting of comprehensive financial information through the financial tracking service;

19. *Invites* Member States to make contributions to humanitarian funding mechanisms, including consolidated and flash appeals, the Central Emergency Response Fund and other funds, recognizing the importance of providing humanitarian assistance in a manner that is flexible, predictable and, where possible, multi-year and additional, taking note of chronically underfunded emergencies;

20. *Requests* the Secretary-General to reflect the progress made in the implementation of and follow-up to the present resolution in his next report to the Economic and Social Council and the General Assembly on the strengthening of the coordination of emergency humanitarian assistance of the United Nations.

34th plenary meeting
17 July 2007

2007/4

Review of the intergovernmental machinery of the Economic Commission for Africa

The Economic and Social Council,

Recalling Economic Commission for Africa resolution 844 (XXXIX) of 16 May 2006 on repositioning the Economic Commission for Africa to better respond to Africa's priorities, in which it endorsed the strategic direction, the guiding principles and proposals for repositioning the Economic Commission for Africa and requested the Executive Secretary to take the necessary measures to implement these proposals and reflect them in the Commission's biennial programme plan for the period 2008-2009, and to realign the intergovernmental, programme and organizational structures of the Economic Commission for Africa in order to enhance the secretariat's management and business processes for greater results,

Taking into account decision AU/Dec.14 (VII) on strengthening the African Union Commission, the Economic Commission for Africa and the African Development Bank partnership, adopted by the Assembly of the African Union at its seventh ordinary session on 2 July 2006, in which the Heads of State and Government of member States of the African Union welcomed the commitment of the Executive Secretary of the Economic Commission for Africa to strengthening and repositioning the Economic Commission for Africa to address Africa's development challenges and reaffirmed the role of the Economic Commission for Africa as a key and necessary United Nations institution in Africa to assist and facilitate the work of the African Union and the regional economic communities in defining, articulating and advocating common positions on development policies, issues and goals, and in promoting and supporting economic and social development in Africa,

Recalling decision AU/Dec.140 (VIII) on enhancing United Nations-African Union cooperation, adopted by the Assembly of the African Union at its eighth ordinary session on 30 January 2007, by which the Heads of State and Government of the member States of the African Union endorsed the signing by the United Nations and the African Union of the declaration entitled "Enhancing United Nations-African Union cooperation: framework for the 10-year capacity-building programme for the African Union",

Bearing in mind General Assembly resolution 61/234 of 22 December 2006 on enhancing the role of the subregional offices of the Economic Commission for Africa, in which the General Assembly welcomed the efforts being made by the Economic Commission for Africa to reposition itself to better respond to the challenges facing Africa,

Noting with appreciation the extensive consultations and continuing dialogue that the Executive Secretary of the Economic Commission for Africa has been engaging in with the Group of African Ambassadors in Addis Ababa and New York with a view to keeping them informed on the reforms he has taken to reposition the Economic Commission for Africa, including the adoption of the new programme and organizational structures of the Economic Commission for Africa secretariat, *Mindful* that, in compliance with the request of the General Assembly and the provisions of the programme planning, budgeting and monitoring and evaluation rules, the intergovernmental structure of the Commission should mirror the newly adopted programme structure resulting from the repositioning of the Economic Commission for Africa,

Emphasizing the need to further define the composition and objectives of the proposed structures comprising the intergovernmental machinery as well as the rules governing their operation, due account being taken of the conditions and regulatory context of each of the subregional economic communities,

Having examined the proposed intergovernmental machinery contained in document E/ECA/COE/26/10,

Endorses the proposed intergovernmental machinery of the Economic Commission for Africa, taking into account the discussion and related recommendations made at the fortieth session of the Commission/Conference of African Ministers of Finance, Planning and Economic Development, namely to:

(a) Organize a joint annual African Union/Economic Commission for Africa Conference of African Ministers of Finance, Planning and Economic Development;

(b) Replace the current Intergovernmental Committee of Experts with subregional ministerial conferences, whose meetings would be organized according to intergovernmental arrangements existing in each subregion;

(c) Organize the subsidiary organs of the Economic Commission for Africa into seven sectoral committees, as follows:

(i) Committee on Food Security and Sustainable Development;

(ii) Committee on Governance and Popular Participation;

(iii) Committee on Development Information, Science and Technology;

(iv) Committee on Trade, Regional Cooperation and Integration;

(v) Committee on Women and Development;

(vi) Committee on Statistics;

(vii) Committee on Human and Social Development.

39th plenary meeting
23 July 2007

2007/5
Admission of the Republic of Korea as a member State of the Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean

The Economic and Social Council,

Bearing in mind that the Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean was established by the Economic and Social Council by its resolution 106 (VI) of 25 February 1948, in which the Council stated that membership of the Commission should be open to States Members of the United Nations in Northern, Central and South America and in the Caribbean area and to France, the Netherlands and the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland,

Bearing in mind also that the Commission was established on the basis of the participation of all the countries of Latin America and the Caribbean, plus those that have had special relations of a historical, cultural, geographical or economic nature with the region,

Recalling that, in that spirit, the Commission subsequently admitted as members the following countries: Spain in 1979, Portugal in 1984, Italy in 1990, Germany in 2005 and Japan in 2006,

Considering that the Government of the Republic of Korea has communicated to the Commission, through the Executive Secretary, its desire to be admitted as a member of the Commission,[12]

1. *Welcomes* the request from the Government of the Republic of Korea that the country be admitted as a member of the Commission;

2. *Approves* the admission of the Republic of Korea as a member of the Commission, and authorizes to this effect the amendment of paragraph 3 (a) of the terms of reference of the Commission to include the name of the Republic of Korea after that of Portugal.

39th plenary meeting
23 July 2007

2007/6
Work of the Committee of Experts on the Transport of Dangerous Goods and on the Globally Harmonized System of Classification and Labelling of Chemicals

The Economic and Social Council,

Recalling its resolutions 1999/65 of 26 October 1999 and 2005/53 of 27 July 2005,

Having considered the report of the Secretary-General on the work of the Committee of Experts on the Transport of Dangerous Goods and on the Globally Harmonized System of Classification and Labelling of Chemicals[13] during the biennium 2005-2006,

A. Work of the Committee regarding the transport of dangerous goods

Recognizing the importance of the work of the Committee for the harmonization of codes and regulations relating to the transport of dangerous goods,

Bearing in mind the need to maintain safety standards at all times and to facilitate trade, as well as the importance of this to the various organizations responsible for modal regulations, while meeting the growing concern for the protection of life, property and the environment through the safe and secure transport of dangerous goods,

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[12] See LC/L.2725 (PLEN.24/3).

[13] E/2007/53.

Noting the ever-increasing volume of dangerous goods being introduced into worldwide commerce, and the rapid expansion of technology and innovation,

Recalling that the major international instruments governing the transport of dangerous goods by the various modes of transport and many national regulations are now better harmonized with the Model Regulations annexed to the Committee's recommendations on the transport of dangerous goods, but that the uneven progress in the updating of national inland transport legislation in some countries of the world remains, inter alia, a reason for regulatory disharmony at the worldwide level and represents a serious legislative obstacle to international multimodal transport,

Aware of activities initiated by the International Atomic Energy Agency in order to address the problems caused by the denial of shipments of radioactive material, including the creation of a senior-level steering committee including representatives of international organizations,[14]

Sharing the concern of the International Atomic Energy Agency at the negative consequences of these denials and related transport delays which render radioactive isotopes useless for their intended application, such as medical diagnosis, therapy, industrial applications, production of nuclear power and research,

1. *Expresses its appreciation* for the work of the Committee of Experts on the Transport of Dangerous Goods and on the Globally Harmonized System of Classification and Labelling of Chemicals with respect to matters relating to the transport of dangerous goods, including their security in transport;

2. *Requests* the Secretary-General:

(a) To circulate the new and amended recommendations[15] on the transport of dangerous goods to the Governments of Member States, the specialized agencies, the International Atomic Energy Agency and other international organizations concerned;

(b) To publish the fifteenth revised edition of the *Recommendations on the Transport of Dangerous Goods: Model Regulations*[16] and the amendments to the fourth revised edition of the *Recommendations on the Transport of Dangerous Goods: Manual of Tests and Criteria*[17] in all the official languages of the United Nations, in the most cost-effective manner, no later than the end of 2007;

(c) To make those publications available on the website of the Economic Commission for Europe,[18] which provides secretariat services to the Committee, and to make them available also on CD-ROM;

3. *Invites* all Governments, the specialized agencies, the International Atomic Energy Agency and the other concerned international organizations to transmit to the secretariat of the Committee their views on the Committee's work,

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[14] International Atomic Energy General Conference resolution CG(50)RES/10, part B, para. 13.

[15] ST/SG/AC.10/34/Add.1 and Add.1/Corr.1, and Add.2.

[16] ST/SG/AC.10/1/Rev.15.

[17] ST/SG/AC.10/11/Rev.4/Amend.2.

[18] www.unece.org/trans/danger/danger.htm.

together with any comments that they may wish to make on the amended recommendations;

4. *Invites* all interested Governments, the regional commissions, the specialized agencies and the international organizations concerned to take into account the recommendations of the Committee when developing or updating appropriate codes and regulations;

5. *Requests* the Committee to study, in consultation with the International Maritime Organization, the International Civil Aviation Organization, the regional commissions and the intergovernmental organizations concerned, the possibilities of improving the implementation of the Model Regulations on the Transport of Dangerous Goods in all countries for the purposes of ensuring a high level of safety and eliminating technical barriers to international trade, including through the further harmonization of international agreements or conventions governing the international transport of dangerous goods, or a possible joint approach to the development of an effective international instrument on multimodal international transport of dangerous goods, as appropriate;

6. *Invites* United Nations programmes, specialized agencies and other intergovernmental organizations concerned with transport of dangerous goods safety or transport facilitation, or by the negative impact of denials of shipments of radioactive material, as well as non-governmental organizations representing transport associations, to take action, as deemed appropriate, to facilitate the transport and quick delivery of such material and to enhance their cooperation in this respect with the International Atomic Energy Agency;

B. Work of the Committee regarding the Globally Harmonized System of Classification and Labelling of Chemicals

Bearing in mind that in paragraph 23 (c) of the Plan of Implementation of the World Summit on Sustainable Development (Johannesburg Plan of Implementation)[19] countries were encouraged to implement the Globally Harmonized System of Classification and Labelling of Chemicals as soon as possible with a view to having the system fully operational by 2008,

Bearing in mind also that the General Assembly, in its resolution 57/253 of 20 December 2002, endorsed the Johannesburg Plan of Implementation and requested the Economic and Social Council to implement the provisions of the Plan relevant to its mandate and, in particular, to promote the implementation of Agenda 21 by strengthening system-wide coordination,

Noting with satisfaction:

(a) That all United Nations programmes and specialized agencies concerned with chemical safety in the field of transport or of the environment, in particular the Economic Commission for Europe, the United Nations Environment Programme, the International Maritime Organization and the International Civil Aviation Organization, have taken appropriate steps to amend or are considering amending their legal instruments in order to give effect to the Globally Harmonized System of

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[19] *Report of the World Summit on Sustainable Development, Johannesburg, South Africa, 26 August-4 September 2002* (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.03.II.A.1 and corrigendum), chap. I, resolution 2, annex.

Classification and Labelling of Chemicals by the 2008 target date or as soon as possible;

(b) That the International Labour Office and the World Health Organization are also taking appropriate steps to adapt their existing chemical safety recommendations, codes and guidelines to the Globally Harmonized System of Classification and Labelling of Chemicals, in particular in the areas of occupational health and safety, pesticide management and the prevention and treatment of poisoning;

(c) That Member States participating in the activities of the Subcommittee of Experts on the Globally Harmonized System of Classification and Labelling of Chemicals, as well as the European Commission, are actively preparing revisions of national or regional legislation applicable to chemicals for implementation of the Globally Harmonized System of Classification and Labelling of Chemicals;

(d) That several United Nations programmes, specialized agencies and regional organizations, in particular the United Nations Institute for Training and Research, the International Labour Organization, the World Health Organization, the Economic Commission for Europe, Asia-Pacific Economic Cooperation, the Intergovernmental Forum on Chemical Safety, Governments, the European Commission and non-governmental organizations representing the chemical industry, have organized or contributed to multiple workshops, seminars and other capacity-building activities at the international, regional, subregional and national levels in order to raise administration, health sector and industry awareness and to prepare for the implementation of the Globally Harmonized System of Classification and Labelling of Chemicals;

Aware that effective implementation by 2008 will require further cooperation between the Subcommittee of Experts on the Globally Harmonized System of Classification and Labelling of Chemicals and the international bodies concerned, continued efforts by the Governments of the Member States, cooperation with the industry and other stakeholders, and significant support for capacity-building activities in countries with economies in transition and developing countries,

Recalling the particular significance of the United Nations Institute for Training and Research/International Labour Organization/Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development Global Partnership for Capacity-Building to implement the Globally Harmonized System of Classification and Labelling of Chemicals for building capacities at all levels,

1. *Commends* the Secretary-General for the publication of the first revised edition of the *Globally Harmonized System of Classification and Labelling of Chemicals (GHS)* in the six official languages of the United Nations, in book form[20] and on CD-ROM,[21] and its availability together with related informational material on the website of the secretariat of the Economic Commission for Europe;[18]

2. *Expresses its deep appreciation* to the Committee, United Nations programmes, specialized agencies and other organizations concerned for their fruitful cooperation and their commitment to the implementation of the Globally Harmonized System of Classification and Labelling of Chemicals;

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[20] United Nations publication, Sales No. E.05.II.E.13 and corrigenda.

[21] United Nations publication, Sales No. E/F.05.VIII.3.

3. *Requests* the Secretary-General:

(a) To circulate the amendments[22] to the first revised edition of the *Globally Harmonized System of Classification and Labelling of Chemicals* to the Governments of Member States, the specialized agencies and other international organizations concerned;

(b) To publish the second revised edition[23] of the *Globally Harmonized System of Classification and Labelling of Chemicals* in all the official languages of the United Nations in the most cost-effective manner no later than the end of 2007 and to make it available on CD-ROM and on the website of the secretariat of the Economic Commission for Europe,[18] which provides secretariat services to the Committee;

4. *Invites* Governments that have not yet done so to take the necessary steps, through appropriate national procedures and/or legislation, to implement the Globally Harmonized System of Classification and Labelling of Chemicals as soon as possible, with a view to having the system fully operational by 2008;

5. *Reiterates its invitation* to the regional commissions, United Nations programmes, the specialized agencies and other organizations concerned to promote the implementation of the Globally Harmonized System of Classification and Labelling of Chemicals and, where relevant, to amend their respective legal international instruments addressing transport safety, workplace safety, consumer protection or the protection of the environment so as to give effect to the Globally Harmonized System of Classification and Labelling of Chemicals through such instruments;

6. *Invites* Governments, the regional commissions, United Nations programmes, the specialized agencies and other organizations concerned to provide feedback on implementation to the Subcommittee of Experts on the Globally Harmonized System of Classification and Labelling of Chemicals;[24]

7. *Encourages* Governments, the regional commissions, United Nations programmes, specialized agencies and other relevant international organizations and non-governmental organizations, in particular those representing industry, to strengthen their support of the implementation of the Globally Harmonized System of Classification and Labelling of Chemicals by providing financial contributions and/or technical assistance for capacity-building activities in developing countries and countries with economies in transition;

C. Programme of work of the Committee

Taking note of the programme of work of the Committee for the biennium 2007-2008 as contained in paragraphs 43 and 44 of the report of the Secretary-General,[13]

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[22] ST/SG/AC.10/34/Add.3 and Add.3/Corr.1.

[23] ST/SG/AC.10/30/Rev.2.

[24] Information on implementation of the Globally Harmonized System of Classificaton and Labelling of Chemicals by country and through international legal instruments, recommendations, codes and guidelines is available on the Economic Commission for Europe website at www.unece.org/trans/danger/publi/ghs/implementation_e.html.

Noting the relatively poor level of participation of experts from developing countries and countries with economies in transition in the work of the Committee and the need to promote their wider participation in its work,

1. *Decides* to approve the programme of work of the Committee;

2. *Stresses* the importance of the participation of experts from developing countries and from countries with economies in transition in the work of the Committee and, in that regard, calls for voluntary contributions to facilitate their participation, including through support for travel and daily subsistence, and invites Member States and international organizations in a position to do so to contribute;

3. *Requests* the Secretary-General to submit a report to the Economic and Social Council in 2009 on the implementation of the present resolution, the recommendations on the transport of dangerous goods and the Globally Harmonized System of Classification and Labelling of Chemicals.

40th plenary meeting
23 July 2007

2007/7
Situation of and assistance to Palestinian women

The Economic and Social Council,

Having considered with appreciation the report of the Secretary-General on the situation of and assistance to Palestinian women,[25]

Recalling the Nairobi Forward-looking Strategies for the Advancement of Women,[26] in particular paragraph 260 concerning Palestinian women and children, the Beijing Platform for Action,[27] adopted at the Fourth World Conference on Women, and the outcomes of the twenty-third special session of the General Assembly entitled "Women 2000: gender equality, development and peace for the twenty-first century",[28]

Recalling also its resolution 2006/8 of 25 July 2006 and other relevant United Nations resolutions,

Recalling further the Declaration on the Elimination of Violence against Women[29] as it concerns the protection of civilian populations,

Recalling the importance of the implementation of General Assembly resolution 57/337 of 3 July 2003, on the prevention of armed conflict, and Security Council resolution 1325 (2000) of 31 October 2000, on women and peace and security,

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[25] E/CN.6/2007/4.

[26] *Report of the World Conference to Review and Appraise the Achievements of the United Nations Decade for Women: Equality, Development and Peace, Nairobi, 15-26 July 1985* (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.85.IV.10), chap. I, sect. A.

[27] *Report of the Fourth World Conference on Women, Beijing, 4-15 September 1995* (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.96.IV.13), chap. I, resolution 1, annex II.

[28] General Assembly resolution S-23/2, annex, and resolution S-23/3, annex.

[29] See General Assembly resolution 48/104.

Expressing the urgent need for the full resumption of negotiations within the Middle East peace process on its agreed basis and towards the speedy achievement of a final settlement between the Palestinian and Israeli sides,

Concerned about the grave situation of Palestinian women in the Occupied Palestinian Territory, including East Jerusalem, resulting from the severe impact of ongoing illegal Israeli settlement activities and the unlawful construction of the wall in the Occupied Palestinian Territory, including in and around East Jerusalem, as well as the severe consequences arising from Israeli military operations in and sieges of civilian areas, which have had a detrimental impact on their social and economic conditions and deepened the humanitarian crisis faced by them and their families,

Expressing the importance of providing assistance, especially emergency assistance, to alleviate the harmful impact of the financial crisis which has exacerbated the already dire socio-economic and humanitarian situation being faced by Palestinian women and their families,

Welcoming the report of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights,[30] issued on 31 August 2005, on the issue of Palestinian women giving birth at Israeli checkpoints owing to denial to them by Israel of access to hospitals, with a view to ending this practice,

Recalling the advisory opinion rendered on 9 July 2004 by the International Court of Justice on the *Legal Consequences of the Construction of a Wall in the Occupied Palestinian Territory*[31] and recalling also General Assembly resolution ES-10/15 of 20 July 2004,

Recalling also the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights,[32] the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights[32] and the Convention on the Rights of the Child,[33] and affirming that these human rights instruments must be respected in the Occupied Palestinian Territory, including East Jerusalem,

Expressing its condemnation of all acts of violence, including all acts of terror, provocation, incitement and destruction, especially the excessive use of force against Palestinian civilians, many of them women and children, resulting in injury and loss of human life,

Emphasizing the importance of increasing the role of women in decision-making with regard to conflict prevention and resolution as part of efforts to ensure the safety and well-being of all women in the region,

1. *Calls upon* the concerned parties, as well as the international community, to exert all the necessary efforts to ensure the full resumption of the peace process on its agreed basis, taking into account the common ground already gained, and calls for intensified measures to be taken for tangible improvement of the difficult situation on the ground and the living conditions faced by Palestinian women and their families;

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[30] A/60/324.

[31] See A/ES-10/273 and Corr.1.

[32] General Assembly resolution 2200 A (XXI), annex.

[33] United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 1577, No. 27531.

2. *Reaffirms* that the Israeli occupation remains a major obstacle for Palestinian women with regard to their advancement, self-reliance and integration in the development planning of their society, and encourages all women in the region to take an active role in supporting the peace process;

3. *Demands* that Israel, the occupying Power, comply fully with the provisions and principles of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights,[34] the Regulations annexed to The Hague Convention IV of 18 October 1907[35] and the Geneva Convention relative to the Protection of Civilian Persons in Time of War of 12 August 1949,[36] in order to protect the rights of Palestinian women and their families;

4. *Calls upon* Israel to facilitate the return of all refugee and displaced Palestinian women and children to their homes and properties, in compliance with the relevant United Nations resolutions;

5. *Calls upon* the international community to continue to provide urgently needed assistance and services in an effort to alleviate the dire humanitarian crisis being faced by Palestinian women and their families and to help in the reconstruction of relevant Palestinian institutions;

6. *Requests* the Commission on the Status of Women to continue to monitor and take action with regard to the implementation of the Nairobi Forward-looking Strategies for the Advancement of Women,[26] in particular paragraph 260 concerning Palestinian women and children, the Beijing Platform for Action[27] and the outcomes of the twenty-third special session of the General Assembly entitled "Women 2000: gender equality, development and peace for the twenty-first century";[28]

7. *Requests* the Secretary-General to continue to review the situation, to assist Palestinian women by all available means, including those laid out in the report of the Secretary-General on the situation of and assistance to Palestinian women,[25] and to submit to the Commission on the Status of Women at its fifty-second session a report, including information provided by the Economic and Social Commission for Western Asia, on the progress made in the implementation of the present resolution.

42nd plenary meeting
24 July 2007

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[34] General Assembly resolution 217 A (III).

[35] See Carnegie Endowment for International Peace, *The Hague Conventions and Declarations of 1899 and 1907* (New York, Oxford University Press, 1915).

[36] United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 75, No. 973.

2007/8

Flow of information for the follow-up to the World Summit on the Information Society

The Economic and Social Council,

Recalling the outcome documents of the World Summit on the Information Society,[37]

Recalling also its resolution 2006/46 on the follow-up to the World Summit on the Information Society and review of the Commission on Science and Technology for Development,

Noting the substantive theme of the Commission on Science and Technology for Development for 2007 "Promoting the building of a people-centred, development-oriented and inclusive information society, with a view to enhancing digital opportunities for all people",

Recognizing the spontaneous flow of information towards the production of the report of the Secretary-General on promoting the building of a people-centred, development-oriented and inclusive information society: progress made in the implementation of and follow-up to the outcomes of the World Summit on the Information Society,[38]

Acknowledging the importance of further refinement of the reporting process to facilitate the World Summit follow-up,

Welcoming the development of the World Summit cluster of events organized by action line facilitators and United Nations regional commissions in Geneva during the celebration of the World Information Society Day, 17 May 2007,

Welcoming also multi-stakeholder participation in the Summit and its follow-up as a constructive way of dealing with present and future challenges in building the information society, and recalling its decisions 2007/215 and 2007/216 of 26 April 2007,

Recalling that, while the multi-stakeholder approach should be used effectively, the intergovernmental nature of the Commission should be preserved,

Taking note of the report of the Secretary-General,[38]

Expressing its appreciation to the Secretary-General of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development for his role in helping to complete the aforementioned report in a timely manner,

1. *Requests* the Secretary-General to inform the Commission on Science and Technology for Development annually on the implementation of the outcomes of the World Summit on the Information Society, including all e-applications;

2. *Takes note* of the request to the Secretary-General to start a process towards enhanced cooperation, as referred to in paragraphs 69 to 71 of the Tunis

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[37] The outcome documents of the World Summit on the Information Society are available at www.itu.int/wsis/.

[38] E/CN.16/2007/2.

Agenda for the Information Society of the second phase of the Summit,[39] and expects information thereon to be included in his annual report;

3. *Requests* the United Nations organizations acting as action line facilitators, the regional commissions, the main theme facilitators, the Global Alliance for Information and Communications Technologies and Development and other entities, as appropriate, to submit to the secretariat of the Commission in a timely manner their respective reports, with their own executive summaries, as inputs for the elaboration of the annual report of the Secretary-General to the Commission;

4. *Requests* the secretariat of the Commission to use to the extent possible the above-mentioned executive summaries in drafting the annual report of the Secretary-General on the follow-up to the outcomes of the World Summit;

5. *Also requests* the secretariat of the Commission to publish the reports submitted on its website, in their original language, as contributions to the next session of the Commission;

6. *Requests* the action line facilitators and the regional commissions to establish and keep open channels of communication with all stakeholders and include information on their implementation efforts in their respective reports, as appropriate;

7. *Invites* all stakeholders to establish and/or to keep open channels of communication with the action line facilitators and/or the regional commissions and to report to them on their implementation efforts, so that such efforts may be appropriately reflected and the relevant knowledge, practices and outcomes shared for the benefit of all;

8. *Recommends* that the Summit cluster of events be held annually in Geneva back to back with the World Information Society Day, observed on 17 May, and close enough to the session of the Commission to allow for the scheduling in the Commission agenda of an interactive dialogue with the regional commissions and another with the leading facilitating agencies, both of which should include the participation of all Summit stakeholders and serve as a linkage between implementation and follow-up.

43rd plenary meeting
25 July 2007

2007/9

The need for a balance between demand for and supply of opiates used to meet medical and scientific needs

The Economic and Social Council,

Recalling its resolution 2006/34 of 27 July 2006 and previous relevant resolutions,

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[39] See the note by the Secretary-General transmitting the report of the World Summit on the Information Society (A/60/687).

Recognizing that the medical use of narcotic drugs, including opiates, is indispensable for the relief of pain and suffering,

Emphasizing that the need for a balance between the global licit supply of opiates and the legitimate demand for opiates used to meet medical and scientific needs is central to the international strategy and policy of drug control,

Noting the fundamental need for international cooperation with the traditional supplier countries in drug control to ensure universal application of the provisions of the Single Convention on Narcotic Drugs of 1961[40] and that Convention as amended by the 1972 Protocol,[41]

Reiterating that a balance between consumption and production of opiate raw materials was achieved in the past as a result of efforts made by the two traditional supplier countries, India and Turkey, together with established supplier countries,

Noting that the stocks of opiate raw materials continue to be sufficient to cover the expected licit demand and that, despite lower production levels in 2005 and 2006, excessive stocks should be avoided,

Emphasizing the importance of the system of estimates, based on actual consumption and utilization of narcotic drugs, furnished to and confirmed by the International Narcotics Control Board of the extent of cultivation and production of opiate raw materials, in particular in view of the current oversupply,

Recalling the Joint Ministerial Statement adopted during the ministerial segment of the forty-sixth session of the Commission on Narcotic Drugs,[42] in which ministers and other Government representatives called upon States to continue to contribute to the maintenance of a balance between the licit supply of and demand for opiate raw materials used for medical and scientific purposes and to cooperate in preventing the proliferation of sources of production of opiate raw materials,

Considering that opiate raw materials and the opiates derived from them are not just ordinary commodities that can be subjected to the operation of market forces and that, therefore, market economy considerations should not determine the extent of cultivation of the opium poppy,

Reiterating the importance of the medical use of opiates in pain relief therapy, as advocated by the World Health Organization,

Noting that countries differ significantly in their level of licit demand for narcotic drugs and that in most developing countries the use of narcotic drugs for medical purposes has remained at an extremely low level,

1. *Urges* all Governments to continue to contribute to maintaining a balance between the licit supply of and demand for opiate raw materials used for medical and scientific purposes, supporting traditional and established supplier countries, and to cooperate in preventing the proliferation of sources of production of opiate raw materials;

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[40] United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 520, No. 7515.

[41] Ibid., vol. 976, No. 14152.

[42] A/58/124, sect. II.A.

2. *Urges* Governments of all producer countries to adhere strictly to the provisions of the Single Convention on Narcotic Drugs of 1961[43] and that Convention as amended by the 1972 Protocol[44] and to take effective measures to prevent the illicit production or diversion of opiate raw materials to illicit channels, and encourages improvements in practices in the cultivation of the opium poppy and the production of opiate raw materials;

3. *Urges* Governments of consumer countries to assess their licit needs for opiate raw materials realistically on the basis of actual consumption and utilization of opiate raw materials and the opiates derived from them and to communicate those needs to the International Narcotics Control Board in order to ensure effective supply, calls on Governments of countries producing the opium poppy to limit its cultivation, taking into account the current level of global stocks, to the estimates furnished to and confirmed by the Board, in accordance with the requirements of the 1961 Convention, and urges producer countries, in providing estimates of such cultivation, to consider the actual demand requirements of importing countries;

4. *Endorses* the concern expressed by the International Narcotics Control Board in its report for 2005[45] regarding the advocacy by a non-governmental organization of legalization of opium poppy cultivation in Afghanistan and urges all Governments to strongly oppose such proposals and to continue to strengthen drug control in compliance with their obligations emanating from the international drug control treaties;

5. *Urges* the Governments of all countries where the opium poppy has not been cultivated for the licit production of opiate raw materials, in compliance with the relevant Economic and Social Council resolutions and with the appeal of the International Narcotics Control Board in its report for 2006[46] and in the spirit of collective responsibility, to refrain from engaging in the commercial cultivation of the opium poppy in order to avoid the proliferation of supply sites, and calls upon Governments to enact enabling legislation to prevent and prohibit the proliferation of sites used for the production of opiate raw materials;

6. *Commends* the International Narcotics Control Board for its efforts in monitoring the implementation of the relevant Economic and Social Council resolutions and, in particular:

(a) In urging the Governments concerned to adjust global production of opiate raw materials to a level corresponding to actual licit requirements and to avoid creating imbalances between the licit supply of and demand for opiates caused by the exportation of products manufactured from seized and confiscated drugs;

(b) In inviting the Governments concerned to ensure that opiates imported into their countries for medical and scientific use do not originate from seized and confiscated drugs;

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[43] United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 520, No. 7515.

[44] Ibid., vol. 976, No. 14152.

[45] *Report of the International Narcotics Control Board for 2005* (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.06.XI.2), para. 208.

[46] *Report of the International Narcotics Control Board for 2006* (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.07.XI.11), para. 65.

(c) In arranging informal meetings, during the sessions of the Commission on Narcotic Drugs, with the main States that import and produce opiate raw materials;

7. *Requests* the International Narcotics Control Board to continue its efforts to monitor the implementation of the relevant Economic and Social Council resolutions in full compliance with the Single Convention on Narcotic Drugs of 1961 and that Convention as amended by the 1972 Protocol;

8. *Requests* the Secretary-General to transmit the text of the present resolution to all Governments for consideration and implementation.

44th plenary meeting
25 July 2007

2007/10
Improvement of drug abuse data collection by Member States in order to enhance data reliability and the comparability of information provided

The Economic and Social Council,

Recalling that, in the preamble to the Single Convention on Narcotic Drugs of 1961,[47] the parties to the 1961 Convention considered that effective measures against abuse of narcotic drugs required coordinated and universal action and understood that such action called for international cooperation guided by the same principles and aimed at common objectives,

Recalling also the Convention on Psychotropic Substances of 1971,[48]

Recalling further that the General Assembly at its twentieth special session recognized the importance of comprehensive and objective information for the control of drugs,

Recalling that the World Health Organization has developed guidelines for the collection of data on prevalence, trends and patterns of drug abuse and problems related to drug use, with the aim of supporting Member States in developing assessments that are internationally comparable and based on valid, reliable and timely data,

Recalling also that the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime has developed a toolkit for monitoring drug abuse, which provides a pragmatic approach for Member States to use to assess the drug abuse situation,

Considering that the World Health Organization published in 2000 the *Guide to Drug Abuse Epidemiology*[49] with the objective of updating the methodology for the collection of data incorporating technical advances of the previous twenty years,

Considering also that, as the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime pointed out in its *World Drug Report 2006*, some States lack the monitoring systems required to produce reliable, comprehensive and internationally comparable data,[50] and stressing the importance of more Member States submitting their replies to the annual reports questionnaire and the biennial reports questionnaire, thereby ensuring better global representation in the assessment of all aspects of the drug problem,

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[47] United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 520, No. 7515.

[48] Ibid., vol. 1019, No. 14956.

[49] WHO/MSD/MSB/00.3.

Recalling the Declaration on the Guiding Principles of Drug Demand Reduction, which called for demand reduction programmes to be based on a regular assessment of the nature and magnitude of drug use and abuse and drug-related problems in the population,[51]

Recalling also the Action Plan for the Implementation of the Declaration on the Guiding Principles of Drug Demand Reduction,[52]

1. *Stresses* the importance of the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime and other relevant intergovernmental organizations carrying out, at the request of Member States, training programmes to support the adoption of sound methods and the harmonization of indicators used for statistics on drug use, which have already been considered by the Statistical Commission, with a view to the collection and analysis of comparable data on drug abuse;

2. *Reaffirms* the importance of all Member States submitting to the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime, including through the annual reports questionnaire and the biennial reports questionnaire, data that are reliable and internationally comparable;

3. *Encourages* Member States to use, to that end, the *Guide to Drug Abuse Epidemiology*,[49] published by the World Health Organization and the toolkit for monitoring drug abuse developed by the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime;

4. *Also encourages* Member States to provide information to the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime pursuant to Commission on Narcotic Drugs resolution 43/1,[53] in which the Commission took note of the consensus reached by technical experts at a meeting, held in Lisbon in January 2000, on the principles, structures and indicators for drug information systems, and pursuant to Commission resolution 44/3.[54]

44th plenary meeting
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[50] *World Drug Report 2006* (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.06.XI.10), vol. 1, "Analysis", p. 3.

[51] General Assembly resolution S-20/3, annex, para. 9.

[52] General Assembly resolution 54/132, annex.

[53] *Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, 2000, Supplement No. 8* (E/2000/28), chap. I. sect. C.

[54] *Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, 2001, Supplement No. 8* (E/2001/28), chap. I, sect. C.

2007/11
Support to the counter-narcotic measures and programmes of Afghanistan

The Economic and Social Council,

Recognizing the threat that the cultivation of the opium poppy and the production of and trafficking in narcotic drugs pose to the security and development of Afghanistan and to security at the regional and international levels,

Noting with concern the unprecedented increase of 59 per cent in the illicit cultivation of the opium poppy in Afghanistan from 2005 to 2006, according to the report of the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime entitled *Afghanistan: Opium Survey 2006*,

Bearing in mind that 65 per cent of that increase was registered in the three southern provinces of Afghanistan, that the growing insurgency has further weakened the vulnerable security in those provinces and that the remaining 35 per cent of that increase was elsewhere in Afghanistan,

Recognizing the need for further intensified efforts for the complete elimination of opium poppy cultivation in all of Afghanistan, in accordance with the National Drug Control Strategy,

Noting with concern the links between illicit drugs and terrorist activities in Afghanistan,

Recalling General Assembly resolution 60/179 of 16 December 2005, in which the Assembly called upon the international community to provide the necessary support to the counter-narcotics objectives of the Government of Afghanistan and, in particular, to the Counter-Narcotics Implementation Plan,

Recalling also the commitment of Member States to the fight against the production of and trafficking in illicit drugs, in line with the provisions of the international drug control conventions and pursuant to its resolution 2006/32 of 27 July 2006, in which it invited the international community to provide the necessary support to enable the Government of Afghanistan to implement the National Drug Control Strategy,

Recalling further the Moscow Declaration adopted by the Second Ministerial Conference on Drug Trafficking Routes from Afghanistan, held in Moscow from 26 to 28 June 2006, which emphasized the need to ensure a steady reduction in the illicit cultivation of the opium poppy and trafficking in opium,[55]

Noting with appreciation the bilateral and multilateral support provided to assist the Government of Afghanistan in eliminating opium poppy cultivation and drug production, trafficking and abuse,

Noting with interest the Good Performance Initiative of the Government of Afghanistan, aimed at supporting provinces that achieve sustained progress towards eliminating or remaining free of the opium poppy, through the provision of financial assistance for agreed priority development projects,

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[55] A/61/208-S/2006/598, annex.

Welcoming the efforts of the Government of Afghanistan to implement fully the National Drug Control Strategy,

Emphasizing the necessity to strengthen the involvement of the international community in eliminating opium poppy cultivation and drug production, trafficking and abuse in Afghanistan,

Bearing in mind that securing the elimination of opium poppy cultivation will require sustained effort and that, as recognized by the Member States in the Political Declaration adopted by the General Assembly at its twentieth special session,[56] action against the world drug problem is a common and shared responsibility and the problem must be addressed in a multilateral setting,

Noting that corruption is rampant at many levels of government and has an impact on drug production and drug trafficking in Afghanistan,

1. *Calls upon* the Government of Afghanistan to intensify the efforts of its counter-narcotic programmes and to hold accountable those responsible for or complicit in opium poppy cultivation and production and trafficking in narcotic drugs, in order to eliminate opium poppy cultivation and trafficking in narcotic drugs;

2. *Encourages* the international community to continue to support the implementation of the National Drug Control Strategy of Afghanistan by contributing to, inter alia, the Counter-Narcotics Trust Fund in order to enable the Government of Afghanistan to finance effectively its counter-narcotic programmes, including alternative development livelihood initiatives and the Good Performance Initiative;

3. *Welcomes* the commitment of the international community to the broader development and reconstruction of Afghanistan, as reflected in the endorsement of the Afghanistan Compact,[57] adopted at the conclusion of the London Conference on Afghanistan, held from 29 January to 1 February 2006, and reconfirmed during meetings of the Joint Coordination and Monitoring Board, established under the Compact;

4. *Calls upon*, in this context, the Government of Afghanistan and its development partners to implement the Afghanistan Compact and the Afghanistan National Development Strategy with counter-narcotics as a cross-cutting issue;

5. *Also calls upon* the Government of Afghanistan to intensify its efforts to eliminate corruption at all levels of government, including by the prosecution of offenders;

6. *Notes* the opposition of the Government to licit cultivation of the opium poppy in Afghanistan, which concurs with the concerns expressed by the International Narcotics Control Board in its report for 2006;[58]

7. *Welcomes* the recommendations of the Second Ministerial Conference on Drug Trafficking Routes from Afghanistan, held in Moscow from 26 to 28 June 2006, including those on strengthening cooperation between Afghanistan and

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[56] General Assembly resolution S-20/2, annex.

[57] S/2006/90, annex.

[58] *Report of the International Narcotics Control Board for 2006* (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.07.XI.11).

neighbouring States, and on the need for a balanced approach, addressing both illicit drug supply and demand issues;

8. *Calls upon* Member States and invites international organizations to strengthen their support to the States in the forefront of the fight against drug trafficking from Afghanistan, while commending border control measures taken by some neighbouring States;

9. *Invites* international organizations and Member States to provide new and additional financial resources and technical assistance with a view to enhancing regional cooperation and cross-border management involving Afghanistan and the most affected transit States;

10. *Calls upon* the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime to work alongside donors, in their capacity as partner nations, in particular the lead partner nation to the Government of Afghanistan in counter-narcotics activities, in order to ensure that the multilateral assistance provided to Afghanistan is fully aligned with the priorities set out in its National Drug Control Strategy;

11. *Decides* to continue the consideration of this matter.

44th plenary meeting
25 July 2007

2007/12
Strategy for the period 2008-2011 for the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime

The Economic and Social Council,

Recalling General Assembly resolution 59/275 of 23 December 2004 on programme planning,

Recalling also Commission on Narcotic Drugs resolution 48/14, in which the Commission urged the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime to continue to develop an overarching strategy, in consultation with Member States, for consideration by the Commission, and also urged the Office to ensure that the strategy, as approved by Member States, through the strategic framework, guided the formulation of clearly defined objectives, improved benchmarks and performance indicators that would measure both qualitatively and quantitatively the impact of the work of the Office in full compliance with the relevant resolutions of the General Assembly on result-based budgeting,

Taking into consideration the deliberations of the Commission on Narcotic Drugs at its forty-ninth session[59] and the Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice at its fifteenth session[60] concerning progress made on the development of the overarching strategy of the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime,

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[59] *Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, 2006, Supplement No. 8* (E/2006/28), chap. IX.

[60] Ibid., *Supplement No. 10* and corrigendum (E/2006/30 and Corr.1), chap. VIII.

Expressing its appreciation for the extensive consultations held by Member States, including within the framework of the open-ended informal Group of Friends of the Chairmen of the Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice and the Commission on Narcotic Drugs, to consider the strategy for the period 2008-2011 for the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime,

Acknowledging that the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime undertook extensive consultations with other United Nations bodies and relevant civil society entities and among its own staff during the preparation of the strategy,

1. *Approves* the strategy for the period 2008-2011 for the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime, contained in the annex to the present resolution;

2. *Requests* the Executive Director of the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime to incorporate the strategy for the period 2008-2011 in the strategic framework and to present the latter to the relevant intergovernmental bodies, for their consideration and approval;

3. *Stresses* that all action aimed at implementing the strategy for the period 2008-2011 for the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime, especially action involving the participation of relevant civil society entities, shall be undertaken in full consultation with and at the request of the Member States concerned;

4. *Requests* the Executive Director to prepare the consolidated budget for the biennium 2008-2009, as well as for the biennium 2010-2011, for the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime, based, inter alia, on the strategy for the period 2008-2011 for the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime;

5. *Urges* Member States and other partners to provide sufficient, stable and predictable funding to the Fund of the United Nations International Drug Control Programme;

6. *Recommends* that a sufficient share of the regular budget of the United Nations be allocated to the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime to enable it to fulfil its mandates;

7. *Requests* the Executive Director of the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime to submit to the Commission on Narcotic Drugs at its reconvened fiftieth session a report identifying the medium-term strategy activities projected for the period 2008-2009 and the estimated cost of implementing them;

8. *Also requests* the Executive Director to report, through the programme performance report, to the Commission on Narcotic Drugs on progress made in the implementation of the strategy for the period 2008-2011 for the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime;

9. *Requests* the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime to continue to improve its evaluation mechanisms and project cycle management.

Annex

Strategy for the period 2008-2011 for the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime*

A. Strategy for the period 2008-2011

1. The mission of the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime is to contribute to the achievement of security and justice for all by making the world safer from crime, drugs and terrorism.

2. The present strategy translates this vision into a platform for action. It is based on the existing mandates of the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime and links them to results and does not represent a modification of these mandates. The strategy grew out of extensive consultations with all the stakeholders of the Office.

3. It is built on five premises:

(a) Crime, drugs and terrorism are universal challenges. Effective responses to these threats include national, regional and international responses, based on the principle of shared responsibility;

(b) The United Nations helps define these international responses; becomes custodian of the relevant international legal instruments when adopted; facilitates international cooperation; keeps the world informed about how the problem in question is evolving; and assists Member States, when requested, in building domestic capacity and in translating the multilateral standards into national practice;

(c) An important part of the established mandates of the Office is to facilitate the ratification and implementation of the relevant international conventions on crime, drugs and terrorism;

(d) The Office has a comparative advantage to contribute, in compliance with its mandates, to this multilateral response, in particular, in offering:

(i) Normative services: facilitating the effective implementation of existing international legal instruments and their transformation into global norms and, where appropriate, facilitating negotiation of international legal instruments;

(ii) Research and analysis;

(iii) Technical assistance: assisting Member States, upon request, in signing and ratifying relevant international legal instruments and facilitating implementation of these instruments; and providing Member States, upon request, with legislative assistance and facilitating national capacity-building, inter alia, in the area of multilateral standards and norms;

(e) These services must be consistent with, and indeed contribute to, the wider efforts of the United Nations towards peace, security and development.

4. The strategy responds to the following needs, expressed by the many different stakeholders of the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime:

(a) **The need for more stable, predictable and sufficient funding.** Currently 12 per cent (16.1 million United States dollars) of the Office's annual budget of 135.9 million United States dollars comes from the regular budget of the

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* Also adopted by the Council in its resolution 2007/19.

United Nations. The remaining 88 per cent comes from voluntary contributions of Member States to two separate trust funds. Most of these contributions are earmarked. Although the increase in earmarked contributions represents a vote of confidence in the Office by Member States, it creates an unstable and unpredictable funding situation, making it difficult to plan even one year ahead. The Office must grow to respond to the greater demand for its services. The resources provided to the Office should be commensurate with the mandates and the tasks entrusted to it;

(b) **Given the wide array of mandates, the need to operationalize results within the established mandates of the Office and in conformity with the Financial Regulations and Rules of the United Nations and the Regulations and Rules Governing Programme Planning**;

(c) **The need to find the right mix of normative, analytical and operational functions within the mandates of the programmes of the Office**. While it is clear that the Office must do all three, the specific mix will vary according to time and place, and to the particular issue being addressed. As custodian of the relevant international treaties and with its accumulated in-house expertise, the Office has a comparative advantage in helping Member States translate international legal commitments into operational standards and norms;

(d) **The need to improve horizontal integration**. The interrelationship between drugs, crime and terrorism should be reflected, where appropriate and in accordance with established mandates of the Office, in the work of the Office in the provision of technical assistance;

(e) **The need to balance expertise between headquarters and the field**. Expertise and presence in the field should be increased, with due regard to project activity, through, among others, various arrangements in partnership with other United Nations entities, while maintaining optimal staffing levels at headquarters;

(f) **The need to specify the results to be achieved, and the resources required for this, to carry out effective programme delivery and to produce these concrete results**. The consolidated biennial budget should become a real tool for the planning and use of human and financial resources required for the effective implementation of the programmes. The Office should be accountable for delivering results and all Member States should be able to see how funds are being spent.

5. The strategy of the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime for the period 2008-2011 responds to the needs outlined above and is a joint undertaking of all the stakeholders of the Office. This joint undertaking applies both to the formulation of this strategy, which has been done, and to its implementation. The means to secure the involvement of all stakeholders in the implementation is the consolidated biennial budget, in full compliance with relevant General Assembly resolutions and financial rules and regulations.

6. In support of the strategy, which will be reflected in the strategic framework and the consolidated biennial budget, the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime will develop an implementation plan as an internal managerial tool, which will show:

(a) How each concrete result specified in the strategy will be achieved;

(b) How much it will cost;

(c) Where each activity will be carried out (country, region, world);

(d) Who (in terms of work units) will be responsible for it;

(e) Which projects will contribute to achieving it;

(f) What performance indicators will be used to measure its achievement.

7. Actions under this strategy contribute towards the protection and empowerment of those most vulnerable, in particular women and children, and to securing their lives, livelihoods and dignity.[61]

B. Objectives and results

8. The United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime will concentrate on three themes: rule of law; policy and trend analysis; and prevention, treatment and reintegration and alternative development.

1. Rule of law

9. The rule of law is the basis for providing security and justice for all. It is therefore the cornerstone of the work of the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime. The Office has assisted in the development of the international instruments on drugs and crime. It is the secretariat and custodian of the drug and crime conventions and protocols. The United Nations Global Counter-Terrorism Strategy,[62] in which Member States expressed their resolve to strongly condemn terrorism in all its forms and manifestations, committed by whomever, wherever and for whatever purposes and recognized the Office as the lead office for the delivery of legal assistance in preventing terrorism.

(a) Main objectives

10. For the theme of rule of law, the main objectives are as follows:

(a) *To promote, at the request of Member States, effective responses to crime, drugs and terrorism by facilitating the implementation of relevant international legal instruments*;

(b) *To promote, at the request of Member States, effective, fair and humane criminal justice systems through the use and application of United Nations standards and norms in crime prevention and criminal justice.*

(b) Result areas

11. The result areas are as follows:

Result area 1.1. Ratification and implementation of conventions and protocols

1.1.1. Universal ratification of the international drug control conventions, the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime and the Protocols thereto,[63] the United Nations Convention against Corruption[64] and the relevant international conventions and protocols relating to terrorism

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[61] Nothing in this document prejudges the acceptance of concepts that have not been approved by the General Assembly.

[62] General Assembly resolution 60/288.

[63] General Assembly resolution 55/25, annexes I-III, and resolution 55/255, annex.

1.1.2. Improved national capacity for the enactment of domestic legislation in line with the above-mentioned conventions and protocols

1.1.3. Improved capacity of national criminal justice systems to implement the provisions of the above-mentioned conventions and protocols

1.1.4. High-quality services provided to treaty-based organs and governing bodies related to drugs, crime and terrorism

Result area 1.2. International cooperation in criminal justice matters

1.2.1. Enhanced capacity for international cooperation against crime, organized crime, corruption, drug trafficking and terrorism

1.2.2. Strengthened capacity of Member States to establish comprehensive and effective regimes against money-laundering and financing of terrorism in accordance with the relevant General Assembly resolutions

1.2.3. Strengthened capacity of Member States to establish comprehensive and effective regimes against money-laundering related to organized crime, drug trafficking and corruption

1.2.4. Enhanced capacity for international cooperation in asset recovery, mutual legal assistance, extradition and other forms of international cooperation in accordance with relevant conventions and protocols and, where appropriate and upon request, assisted by model treaties and agreements

1.2.5. Enhanced knowledge of the barriers to and good practices in the implementation of the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime and the United Nations Convention against Corruption, in particular, the provisions for international cooperation

1.2.6. Enhanced capacity for law enforcement cooperation against crime, organized crime, corruption, drug trafficking, diversion of precursors and terrorism

1.2.7. Enhanced capacity to respond effectively utilizing special investigative techniques in the detection, investigation and prosecution of crime, organized crime, corruption and drug trafficking

1.2.8. Enhanced capacity to protect witnesses

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[64] General Assembly resolution 58/4, annex.

Result area 1.3. Criminal justice systems: more accessible, accountable and effective

1.3.1. Enhanced capacity of Member States, particularly States in post-conflict or transitional stages, to develop and maintain accessible and accountable domestic criminal justice systems in accordance with international standards and norms

1.3.2. Enhanced capacity to respond to new and emerging forms of crime

1.3.3. Improved capacity of national criminal justice systems to use and apply relevant United Nations standards and norms in crime prevention and criminal justice

Result area 1.4. Terrorism prevention

1.4.1. Increasing awareness of relevant international conventions and protocols relating to terrorism and related United Nations resolutions

1.4.2. Enhancing the capacity of Member States to address the legal aspects of countering terrorism as reflected in the United Nations Global Counter-Terrorism Strategy, adopted by the General Assembly

1.4.3. Enhanced legal knowledge and expertise of Member States on the issues of terrorism prevention through, inter alia, the holding of training programmes, workshops and seminars

2. *Policy and trend analysis*

12. Effective policy must be based on accurate information. Policy and trend analysis is essential to measuring trends, highlighting problems, learning lessons and evaluating effectiveness. Scientific and forensic findings enrich policy and trend analysis by providing the basis for accurate information in specific areas.

13. Better data and improved national capacity to collect data are needed to support and enhance the international community's responses to crime and illicit drugs. There is also a greater need for counter-terrorism legal analysis in order to carry out technical assistance.

(a) Main objective

14. For the theme of policy and trend analysis, the main objective is as follows:

Enhanced knowledge of thematic and cross-sectoral trends for effective policy formulation, operational response and impact assessment in drugs and crime.

(b) Result areas

15. The result areas are as follows:

Result area 2.1. Threat and risk analysis

2.1.1. Enhanced knowledge of trends including emerging trends in drug and specific crime issues available to Member States and the international community

2.1.2. Enhanced capacity of Member States and the international community to formulate strategic responses to address emerging trends in drugs and crime

Result area 2.2. Scientific and forensic capacity

2.2.1. Improved scientific and forensic capacity of Member States to meet internationally accepted standards

2.2.2. Increased use of scientific information and laboratory data, supported by the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime, in strategic operations, policy and decision-making

3. Prevention, treatment and reintegration, and alternative development

16. Drugs, crime, corruption and terrorism affect the lives of individuals and are major obstacles to sustainable development.

17. Addressing drug abuse and illicit drug production requires a shared responsibility. Prevention, reduction and the elimination of the cultivation of illicit drug crops are integral to achieving sustainable development and require special policies and greater efforts on the part of all Member States. In this regard, alternative development, an important component of a balanced and comprehensive drug control strategy, is intended to create a supportive environment for the implementation of that strategy by contributing in an integrated way to the eradication of poverty, thus contributing to the attainment of the Millennium Development Goals.[65]

(a) Main objectives

18. For the theme of prevention, treatment and reintegration, and alternative development, the main objectives are as follows:

(a) *Reduction of opportunities and incentives for illicit activities and gains, and reduction of drug abuse, HIV/AIDS (as related to injecting drug abuse, prison settings and trafficking in human beings), criminal activity and victimization with a special focus on women and children, as well as the dissemination of information and successful practices in those areas*;

(b) *Effective prevention campaigns, care and reintegration into society of drug users and offenders, and assistance to victims of crime*;

(c) *Foster and strengthen international cooperation based on the principle of shared responsibility in sustainable alternative development, including, where appropriate, preventive alternative development.*

(b) Result areas

19. The result areas are as follows:

Result area 3.1. Community-centred prevention

3.1.1. Enhancing understanding and use of international standards and norms for crime prevention

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[65] A/56/326, annex.

3.1.2. Enhancing understanding and use of balanced demand and supply reduction strategies as a means for reducing the illicit drug problem

3.1.3. Creating tools to address youth and violent crime, especially in marginalized urban communities

3.1.4. Enhancing national capacity to prevent drug abuse

3.1.5. Increasing awareness of human trafficking among relevant authorities, general public and vulnerable groups

3.1.6. Increasing awareness among relevant authorities and the general public that smuggling of migrants is a criminal activity and poses serious risks to migrants

3.1.7. Expanding the capacity of Member States to foster community-centred drug abuse and crime prevention programmes and, in that context, increased cooperation between the Office and relevant entities of civil society that are active in such programmes in accordance with relevant international conventions and within the mandates of the Office

Result area 3.2. Corruption prevention

3.2.1. Effective development and implementation, by Member States, of preventive anti-corruption policies in compliance with the United Nations Convention against Corruption, through enhancing national capacity

3.2.2. Enhancing the capacity of Member States in establishing and strengthening effective, independent anti-corruption bodies in compliance with the United Nations Convention against Corruption

3.2.3. Increased awareness at the international level of corruption and its negative impact, as well as wider recognition of the United Nations Convention against Corruption

3.2.4. Increased cooperation between the Office and relevant civil society entities as well as bilateral and multilateral organizations that advance capacities to implement the United Nations Convention against Corruption

3.2.5. Enhanced integrity and transparency of criminal justice systems in the context of corruption prevention, through enhancing national capacity

Result area 3.3. HIV/AIDS prevention and care (as related to injecting drug users, prison settings and trafficking in human beings)

3.3.1. Expanding Member States' capacity to reduce the spread of HIV/AIDS among injecting drug users, in conformity with relevant international conventions and the established mandates of the Office

3.3.2. Expanding Member States' capacity to reduce the spread of HIV/AIDS in prison settings

3.3.3. Expanding, in consultation with the Member States concerned, the capacity of relevant entities of civil society to respond to HIV/AIDS among injecting drug users and in prison settings, in accordance with relevant international conventions and the established mandates of the Office

Result area 3.4. Alternative development

3.4.1. Enhanced capacity of Member States, upon request, to design and implement sustainable alternative development programmes, including, where appropriate, preventive alternative development programmes, within their broader development context, aimed at preventing, reducing and eliminating the illicit cultivation of the opium poppy, the coca bush and cannabis

3.4.2. Raising awareness of and mainstreaming the issue of alternative development, including, where appropriate, preventive alternative development programmes, among international organizations, international financial institutions and development networks

3.4.3. Increased partnerships between the Office and relevant civil society and private sector entities that promote Member States' capacity for collaborative activities in alternative development, including, where appropriate, preventive alternative development

Result area 3.5. Treatment and rehabilitation of drug-dependent persons

3.5.1. Increased capacity of Member States to provide treatment and support services to drug-dependent persons

3.5.2. Enhanced knowledge of treatment and rehabilitation for abusers of new and emerging types of drugs and expanded capacity of Member States to respond to the abuse of such drugs

3.5.3. Improved well-being, rehabilitation and reintegration into society of people undergoing treatment for drug dependence

3.5.4. Increased partnerships with relevant civil society entities that advance Member States' capacities to provide treatment and rehabilitation that are in accordance with the relevant international conventions

Result area 3.6. Prison reform

3.6.1. Wide application of international standards and norms on the treatment of prisoners

3.6.2. Increased capacity to apply international standards on the professional management/operation of prisons

3.6.3. Increased capacity to apply international standards and norms on diversions, restorative justice and non-custodial sanctions, where appropriate

3.6.4. Increased partnerships with relevant civil society entities that advance Member States' capacities to apply international standards and norms that are in accordance with the relevant international conventions and within the established mandates of the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime

Result area 3.7. Juvenile justice

3.7.1. Enhanced capacity of Member States to apply international standards and norms on juvenile justice

3.7.2. Increased partnerships between the Office and relevant civil society entities that advance Member States' capacities to apply international standards and norms on juvenile justice

Result area 3.8. Assistance to victims

3.8.1. Wider application of international standards and norms on the treatment of victims of crime

3.8.2. Strengthened capacity of Member States to implement victim assistance programmes for the most vulnerable segments of society, including women and children

3.8.3. Strengthened partnerships between the Office and relevant civil society entities that advance Member States' capacity to raise awareness of existing standards and norms and their application in the area of victim assistance

C. Management support

20. In line with relevant General Assembly resolutions and decisions, including those related to the United Nations reform process, and rules and regulations of the United Nations, this strategy puts particular emphasis on results-based management, budgeting and accountability. The following management support initiatives are guided by General Assembly resolutions, in particular resolutions 55/231 of 23 December 2000, 60/1 of 16 September 2005 and 60/257 and 60/260 of 8 May 2006:

(a) Improved results-based management:

(i) Resources are well aligned with strategic objectives;

(ii) Planning, programming and budgetary cycles are aligned;

(iii) Continuous strengthening of the monitoring and evaluation framework, in particular project cycle management;

(iv) Improved capacity to apply the lessons learned from evaluation;

(b) Effective and transparent financial management:

(i) Effective and transparent financial management at the project and organizational levels, contributing to the overall efficiency of the Office;

(ii) Improved financial reporting and analysis, including risk assessment;

(c) Motivated staff:

(i) Further development of transparent, effective and fair recruitment/placement systems to support a results-based approach;

(ii) Performance of staff evaluated on the basis of the achievement of results and the demonstration of required values and competencies;

(iii) Due regard shall be paid to the recruitment of staff on as wide a geographical basis as possible;

(d) Expanded strategic partnerships:

(i) Deepening and widening of partnerships, including, where appropriate, with relevant civil society entities and the private sector, in order to achieve operational synergies and generate a multiplier effect in promoting good practices and achieving the agreed upon results;

(ii) Leveraging resources effectively by broadening the resource base through coordinating with development partners and through initiatives such as the United Nations Trust Fund for Human Security;

(e) Strengthened field capacity:

(i) Increasing expertise and presence in the field, with due regard to project activity, through, among others, different arrangements in partnership with other United Nations entities, while maintaining optimal staffing levels at headquarters;

(ii) Integration of Office field capacities into the United Nations country teams where appropriate;

(iii) Technical assistance projects in accordance with national and regional priorities within the framework of this strategy and in consultation with the Member States concerned and other development partners;

(iv) Country ownership of technical assistance;

(v) Consultation with the Member States concerned on the presence of field offices, based on consideration of planning, programming and budgetary requirements;

(f) Innovative information and communications technology:

Effective use of modern information technology services for programmatic, management and reporting purposes;

(g) Raising the public profile of Office activities:

(i) Making the achievements of the Office more visible to both the general public and the specialized audience of policymakers, practitioners and analysts/researchers;

(ii) Effective utilization of both classical and modern information and communication technologies to raise the profile of the Office;

(h) Reporting:

Reporting on the progress of the implementation of the strategy.

44th plenary meeting
25 July 2007

2007/13
Ad Hoc Advisory Group on Haiti

The Economic and Social Council,

Recalling its resolutions 2004/52 of 23 July 2004, 2005/46 of 27 July 2005 and 2006/10 of 26 July 2006 and its decision 2004/332 of 11 November 2004,

1. *Takes note* of the report of the Ad Hoc Advisory Group on Haiti[66] and the recommendations contained therein;

2. *Commends* the Government and people of Haiti on the evolution of the political and economic situation, and welcomes the support provided by the international community to this process;

3. *Notes* the progress made by the Government of Haiti in terms of gender equality and also notes the importance of gender equality as a necessary dimension of any strategy for development;

4. *Also notes* that the preparation of a national poverty reduction strategy is advancing, and looks forward to continued support from donors, the United Nations system and the Bretton Woods institutions in connection with the future implementation of this strategy;

5. *Recognizes* the need for effective coordination between donors and the Government of Haiti, including a standing mechanism for consultation with the main non-governmental organizations active in Haiti;

6. *Decides* to extend the mandate of the Ad Hoc Advisory Group until the substantive session of the Economic and Social Council in July 2008, with the purpose of following closely and providing advice on the long-term development strategy of Haiti to promote socio-economic recovery and stability, with particular attention to the need to ensure the coherence and sustainability of international support for Haiti, based on the long-term national development priorities and building upon the Interim Cooperation Framework and the forthcoming poverty reduction strategy, and stressing the need to avoid overlap and duplication with respect to existing mechanisms;

7. *Expresses its satisfaction* to the Secretary-General for the support provided to the Ad Hoc Advisory Group and requests him to continue to support the activities of the Group adequately from within existing resources, where possible;

8. *Requests* the Ad Hoc Advisory Group, in accomplishing its mandate, to continue to cooperate with the Secretary-General and his Special Representative in Haiti, the head of the United Nations Stabilization Mission in Haiti, the United Nations Development Group, relevant United Nations funds and programmes and

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[66] E/2007/78.

specialized agencies, the Bretton Woods institutions, regional organizations and institutions, including the Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean, the Organization of American States, the Caribbean Community, the Inter-American Development Bank and other major stakeholders;

9. *Also requests* the Ad Hoc Advisory Group to submit a report on its work, with recommendations, as appropriate, to the Economic and Social Council at its substantive session of 2008;

10. *Decides* that the work of the Ad Hoc Advisory Group will be reviewed at its substantive session of 2008, with a view to considering whether to continue its mandate, based on the Council's consideration of the report of the Advisory Group and the situation then prevailing in Haiti, due account being taken of the activities of the entities of the United Nations system active in peacebuilding.

44th plenary meeting
25 July 2007

2007/14

The need to harmonize and improve United Nations informatics systems for optimal utilization and accessibility by all States

The Economic and Social Council,

Welcoming the report of the Secretary-General on international cooperation in the field of informatics[67] and the initiatives of the Ad Hoc Open-ended Working Group on Informatics,

Recognizing the interest of Member States in taking full advantage of information and communication technologies for the acceleration of economic and social development,

Recalling its previous resolutions on the need to harmonize and improve United Nations information systems for optimal utilization and access by all States, with due regard to all the official languages,[68]

Welcoming the intensification of efforts by the Information Technology Services Division of the Department of Management of the Secretariat to provide interconnectivity and unhindered Internet access to all Permanent and Observer Missions at the United Nations,

1. *Reiterates* once again the high priority that it attaches to easy, economical, uncomplicated and unhindered access for States Members of the United Nations and Observers, as well as non-governmental organizations accredited to the United Nations, to the computerized databases and information systems and services of the United Nations, provided that the unhindered access of non-governmental

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[67] E/2007/59.

[68] Resolutions 1991/70 of 26 July 1991, 1992/60 of 31 July 1992, 1993/56 of 29 July 1993, 1994/46 of 29 July 1994, 1995/61 of 28 July 1995, 1996/35 of 25 July 1996, 1997/1 of 18 July 1997, 1998/29 of 29 July 1998, 1999/58 of 30 July 1999, 2000/28 of 28 July 2000, 2001/24 of 26 July 2001, 2002/35 of 26 July 2002, 2003/48 of 24 July 2003, 2004/51 of 23 July 2004, 2005/12 of 22 July 2005 and 2006/35 of 27 July 2006.

organizations to such databases, systems and services will not prejudice the access of Member States nor impose an additional financial burden for their use;

2. *Requests* the President of the Economic and Social Council to convene the Ad Hoc Open-ended Working Group on Informatics for one more year to enable it to carry out, from within existing resources, the due fulfilment of the provisions of the Council's resolutions on this item, to facilitate the successful implementation of the initiatives being taken by the Secretary-General with regard to the use of information technology and to continue the implementation of measures required to achieve its objectives and, in this regard, requests the Working Group to continue its efforts to act as a bridge between the evolving needs of Member States and the actions of the Secretariat;

3. *Expresses its appreciation* to the Information Technology Services Division for the continuing cooperation it is extending to the Working Group in the endeavour to further improve the information technology services available to all Permanent and Observer Missions at the United Nations and, in particular, for implementing the CandiWeb elections and candidatures website, a cooperative effort of the Secretariat and the diplomatic community coordinated by the Working Group;

4. *Requests* the Secretary-General to extend full cooperation to the Working Group and to give priority to implementing its recommendations;

5. *Also requests* the Secretary-General to report to the Economic and Social Council at its substantive session of 2008 on action taken in follow-up to the present resolution, including the findings of the Working Group and an assessment of its work and mandate.

45th plenary meeting
26 July 2007

2007/15
Ad Hoc Advisory Group on Guinea-Bissau

The Economic and Social Council,

Recalling its resolutions 2002/1 of 15 July 2002, 2003/1 of 31 January 2003, 2003/53 of 24 July 2003, 2004/1 of 3 May 2004, 2004/59 and 2004/61 of 23 July 2004, 2005/2 of 1 March 2005, 2005/32 of 26 July 2005 and 2006/11 of 26 July 2006 and its decision 2002/304 of 25 October 2002,

Noting the appointment of a new Government in April 2007 and encouraging the Government of Guinea-Bissau to intensify its efforts to further deepen economic reforms and to strengthen governance,

Expressing concern at the marked increase in the use of the territory of Guinea-Bissau for drug trafficking and its possible impact on the State, and in this regard encouraging the efforts of the Government of Guinea-Bissau, with the assistance of the international community, to combat this newly emerging challenge,

Recognizing the need for strong regional and international support for the continuing efforts of the Government of Guinea-Bissau to improve political and institutional stability, *Welcoming* the establishment of the International Contact Group on Guinea-Bissau and its role in mobilizing support for the country,

Also welcoming the positive and constructive role of the Ad Hoc Advisory Group on Guinea-Bissau in supporting the country in its pursuit of its pressing short- and long-term development objectives,

1. *Takes note* of the report of the Ad Hoc Advisory Group on Guinea-Bissau;[69]

2. *Welcomes* the holding of the donor round-table conference in Geneva on 7 and 8 November 2006 and urges the donor community to disburse funds in line with the pledges made, including for budgetary support, with a view to contributing to the clearing of the 2007 fiscal deficit;

3. *Stresses* the importance of implementing the country's poverty reduction strategy and its security sector reform plan, and of funding them;

4. *Reaffirms* the need to create an enabling environment in Guinea-Bissau to promote sustainable development in the country, including through a commitment to transparent and sound public expenditure management;

5. *Invites* the partners of Guinea-Bissau to provide both technical and financial support for the next legislative elections, which are due by March 2008;

6. *Requests* the Secretary-General, the United Nations Development Group and relevant funds, programmes and specialized agencies to continue to assist the Ad Hoc Advisory Group in accomplishing its mandate, and invites the Bretton Woods institutions to continue to cooperate towards that end;

7. *Expresses its satisfaction* to the Secretary-General for the support provided to the work of the Group and requests him to continue to adequately support its activities;

8. *Decides* to extend the mandate of the Ad Hoc Advisory Group on Guinea-Bissau until the substantive session of 2008, unless the Council decides on an earlier review of the mandate, and requests the Group to report, as appropriate, to the Council.

45th plenary meeting
26 July 2007

2007/16
Europe-Africa fixed link through the Strait of Gibraltar

The Economic and Social Council,

Recalling its resolutions 1982/57 of 30 July 1982, 1983/62 of 29 July 1983, 1984/75 of 27 July 1984, 1985/70 of 26 July 1985, 1987/69 of 8 July 1987, 1989/119 of 28 July 1989, 1991/74 of 26 July 1991, 1993/60 of 30 July 1993, 1995/48 of 27 July 1995, 1997/48 of 22 July 1997, 1999/37 of 28 July 1999, 2001/29 of 26 July 2001, 2003/52 of 24 July 2003 and 2005/34 of 26 July 2005,

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[69] E/2007/57.

Referring to resolution 912 (1989), adopted on 1 February 1989 by the Parliamentary Assembly of the Council of Europe,[70] regarding measures to encourage the construction of a major traffic artery in south-western Europe and to study thoroughly the possibility of a fixed link through the Strait of Gibraltar,

Referring also to the Declaration and work programme adopted at the Euro-Mediterranean Ministerial Conference, held in Barcelona, Spain, in November 1995 and aimed at connecting the Mediterranean transport networks to the trans-European network so as to ensure their interoperability,

Referring further to the plan of action adopted at the Summit marking the tenth anniversary of the Euro-Mediterranean Partnership, held in Barcelona in November 2005, which encouraged the adoption, at the first Euro-Mediterranean Ministerial Conference on Transport, held in Marrakech, Morocco, on 15 December 2005, of recommendations for furthering cooperation in the field of transport,

Referring to the Lisbon Declaration adopted at the Conference on Transport in the Mediterranean, held in Lisbon in January 1997, and to the conclusions of the Pan-European Transport Conference, held in Helsinki in June 1997, on corridors in the Mediterranean incorporating the fixed link,

Referring also to European Commission communication IP/07/119 of 31 January 2007 on strengthening transport cooperation with neighbouring countries, established on the basis of the conclusions of the report of November 2005 of the High Level Group on the Extension of Major trans-European Transport Axes to the Neighbouring Countries and Regions, and to the conclusions of the first Euro-Mediterranean Ministerial Conference on Transport, as well as to the Regional Transport Action Plan for the Mediterranean for the period 2007-2013,

Taking note of the follow-up report prepared jointly by the Economic Commission for Europe and the Economic Commission for Africa in accordance with resolution 2005/34 of 26 July 2005,[71]

Noting the conclusions of the meetings of the Western Mediterranean Transport Group, held in Rabat in September 1995, in Madrid in January 1997 and in Tunis in March 2007, as well as the conclusions of the Euro-Mediterranean Transport Forum, which constitutes a framework for coordination among the countries of the Mediterranean basin, on the development of integrated transport networks,

Noting also the conclusions of the studies carried out by the European Commission (INFRAMED, MED TEN-T, GEG MED and DESTIN) for the development of an integrated transport network in the Mediterranean basin,

1. *Welcomes* the cooperation on the project for the link through the Strait of Gibraltar between the Economic Commission for Africa, the Economic Commission for Europe, the Governments of Morocco and Spain and specialized international organizations;

2. *Also welcomes* the progress made in the project studies as a result, in particular, of deep-sea drilling, which has given a decisive impetus to geological and

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[70] See Council of Europe, Parliamentary Assembly, fortieth ordinary session (third part), 30 January-3 February 1989, *Texts adopted by the Assembly*, Strasbourg, France, 1989.

[71] E/2007/21, annex.

geotechnical exploration and to the technical, economic and traffic update studies, currently being finalized;

3. *Commends* the Economic Commission for Europe and the Economic Commission for Africa for the work done in preparing the project follow-up report requested by the Council in its resolution 2005/34;[71]

4. *Renews* its invitation to the competent organizations of the United Nations system and to specialized governmental and non-governmental organizations to participate in the studies and work on the fixed link through the Strait of Gibraltar;

5. *Requests* the Executive Secretaries of the Economic Commission for Africa and the Economic Commission for Europe to continue to take an active part in the follow-up to the project and to report to the Council at its substantive session of 2009 on the progress made on the project studies;

6. *Requests* the Secretary-General to provide formal support and, to the extent that priorities permit, the resources necessary, from within the regular budget, to the Economic Commission for Europe and the Economic Commission for Africa, to enable them to carry out the activities mentioned above.

45th plenary meeting
26 July 2007

2007/17

Follow-up to the Eleventh United Nations Congress on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice and preparations for the Twelfth United Nations Congress on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice

The Economic and Social Council,

Recommends to the General Assembly the adoption of the following draft resolution:

"*The General Assembly,*

"*Emphasizing* the responsibility assumed by the United Nations in the field of crime prevention and criminal justice in pursuance of Economic and Social Council resolution 155 C (VII) of 13 August 1948 and General Assembly resolution 415 (V) of 1 December 1950,

"*Acknowledging* that the United Nations congresses on crime prevention and criminal justice, as major intergovernmental forums, have influenced national policies and practices and promoted international cooperation by facilitating the exchange of views and experience, mobilizing public opinion and recommending policy options at the national, regional and international levels,

"*Recalling* its resolution 56/201 of 21 December 2001, on the triennial policy review of operational activities for development of the United Nations system, and Economic and Social Council resolution 2003/3 of 11 July 2003, on the progress in the implementation of Assembly resolution 56/201, in which the Council recommended that all organizations of the United Nations development system should consider lessons learned and their dissemination as a specific required component of their activities, emphasized the importance of evaluation of operational activities of the United Nations system in order to enhance their effectiveness and impact, and called upon the Secretary-General to integrate into future reports a stronger focus on lessons learned, results and outcome,

"*Recalling also* its resolution 57/270 B of 23 June 2003, in which it emphasized that the United Nations system had an important responsibility to assist Governments to stay fully engaged in the follow-up to and implementation of agreements and commitments reached at the major United Nations conferences and summits,

"*Recalling further* its resolution 60/177 of 16 December 2005, in which it endorsed the Bangkok Declaration on Synergies and Responses: Strategic Alliances in Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice,[72] adopted at the high-level segment of the Eleventh United Nations Congress on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice and approved by the Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice at its fourteenth session and subsequently by the Economic and Social Council in its resolution 2005/15 of 22 July 2005,

"*Recalling* Economic and Social Council resolution 2006/26 of 27 July 2006, in which the Council requested the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime to convene an intergovernmental group of experts to discuss the Eleventh Congress and previous congresses in order to accumulate and consider lessons learned from prior congresses with a view to developing a methodology for capturing lessons learned for future congresses, and to submit a report on its work to the Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice at its sixteenth session for its consideration, and welcomed the offer of the Government of Thailand to act as host to the intergovernmental group of experts,

"*Recalling also* its resolution 56/119 of 19 December 2001 on the role, function, periodicity and duration of the United Nations congresses on the prevention of crime and the treatment of offenders,

"*Considering* that, pursuant to its resolutions 415 (V) of 1 December 1950 and 46/152 of 18 December 1991, the Twelfth United Nations Congress on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice is to be held in 2010,

"1. *Takes note* of the report of the meeting of the Intergovernmental Group of Experts on Lessons Learned from United Nations Congresses on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice, held in Bangkok from 15 to 18 August 2006,[73] and endorses the conclusions and recommendations of the Intergovernmental Group of Experts;[74]

"2. *Reiterates its invitation* to Member States to implement the Bangkok Declaration on Synergies and Responses: Strategic Alliances in Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice[72] and the recommendations adopted by the Eleventh United Nations Congress on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice in formulating legislation and policy directives, where appropriate;

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[72] Resolution 60/177, annex.

[73] E/CN.15/2007/6.

[74] Ibid., paras. 35-47.

"3. *Encourages* Member States to consider utilizing the reporting checklist developed by the Government of Thailand on implementation of the Bangkok Declaration on Synergies and Responses: Strategic Alliances in Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice, as a useful self-assessment tool in their reporting on the follow-up to the Eleventh Congress;

"4. *Requests* the Secretary-General to facilitate the organization of regional preparatory meetings, including meetings of the least developed countries, for the Twelfth United Nations Congress on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice;

"5. *Also requests* the Secretary-General to prepare, in cooperation with the institutes of the United Nations Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice Programme network, a discussion guide for the regional preparatory meetings for the Twelfth Congress, for consideration and approval by the Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice, and invites Member States to be actively involved in that process;

"6. *Accepts with gratitude* the offer of the Government of [...] to act as host to the Twelfth Congress and requests the Secretary-General to initiate consultations with the Government and to report on them to the Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice at its seventeenth session;

"7. *Decides* that the duration of the Twelfth Congress should not exceed eight days, including pre-Congress consultations;

"8. *Invites* Member States to be represented at the Twelfth Congress at the highest possible level, for example by Heads of State or Government, Government ministers or attorneys-general, to make statements on the theme and topics of the Twelfth Congress and to participate in interactive round tables;

"9. *Encourages* the relevant United Nations programmes, specialized agencies of the United Nations system and intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations, as well as other professional organizations, to cooperate with the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime in the preparations for the Twelfth Congress;

"10. *Reiterates its request* to the Secretary-General to provide the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime with the necessary resources, from within the overall appropriations of the programme budget for the biennium 2008-2009, for the preparations for the Twelfth Congress and to ensure that adequate resources are provided in the programme budget for the biennium 2010-2011 to support the holding of the Twelfth Congress;

"11. *Requests* the Secretary-General to make available the necessary resources for the participation of the least developed countries in the regional preparatory meetings for the Twelfth Congress and in the Congress itself, in accordance with past practice;

"12. *Requests* the Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice, at its seventeenth session, to finalize the programme for the Twelfth Congress and to make its final recommendations on the theme and on the organization of round tables and workshops to be held by panels of experts, through the Economic and Social Council, to the General Assembly;

"13. *Requests* the Secretary-General to ensure proper follow-up to the present resolution and to report thereon to the General Assembly, through the Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice at its seventeenth session.

45th plenary meeting
26 July 2007

2007/18
Technical assistance for implementing the international conventions and protocols relating to terrorism

The Economic and Social Council,

Recommends to the General Assembly the adoption of the following draft resolution:

"*The General Assembly,*

"*Recalling* all General Assembly and Security Council resolutions related to technical assistance in countering terrorism,

"*Stressing* the essential need to strengthen international, regional and subregional cooperation to prevent and suppress effectively terrorism in all its forms and manifestations, committed by whomever, whenever and for whatever purposes, in particular by enhancing the national capacity of Member States through the provision of technical assistance,

"*Reaffirming* all aspects of the United Nations Global Counter-Terrorism Strategy, adopted by the General Assembly in its resolution 60/288 of 8 September 2006,

"*Acknowledging* that, in the Strategy, Member States resolved to implement all General Assembly and Security Council resolutions relating to terrorism,

"*Stressing* the importance of the institutionalization of the Counter-Terrorism Implementation Task Force within the Secretariat in order to ensure overall coordination and coherence of the counter-terrorism efforts of the United Nations system, with the aim of providing technical assistance to Member States,

"*Mindful* that, in the Strategy, Member States encouraged the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime, including its Terrorism Prevention Branch, to enhance, in close consultation with the Counter-Terrorism Committee and its Executive Directorate, its provision of technical assistance to States, upon request, to facilitate the implementation of the international conventions and protocols related to the prevention and suppression of terrorism and relevant United Nations resolutions,

"*Bearing in mind* that, in the Strategy, Member States encouraged the International Monetary Fund, the World Bank, the United Nations Office on

Drugs and Crime and the International Criminal Police Organization to enhance cooperation with States to help them to comply fully with international norms and obligations to combat money-laundering and the financing of terrorism,

"*Bearing in mind also* that in the Strategy, Member States encouraged relevant regional and subregional organizations to create or strengthen counter-terrorism mechanisms or centres and encouraged, where consistent with its existing mandate, the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime, in cooperation with the Counter-Terrorism Committee and its Executive Directorate, to facilitate the provision of cooperation and assistance to that end,

"*Recalling* its resolution 61/181 of 20 December 2006, in which it invited all States to increase their support to the operational activities of the United Nations Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice Programme through voluntary contributions to the United Nations Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice Fund or through voluntary contributions in direct support of such activities,

"*Recalling also* that the Security Council, in its resolution 1535 (2004) of 26 March 2004, recognized that visits by the Counter-Terrorism Committee to States, with the consent of the States concerned, to monitor the implementation of Security Council resolution 1373 (2001) of 28 September 2001 should be conducted, when appropriate, in close cooperation with relevant international, regional and subregional organizations and other United Nations bodies, including the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime, in particular with its Terrorism Prevention Branch, taking special care of the assistance that might be available to address States' needs,

"*Expressing its appreciation* for the efforts recently undertaken by the Terrorism Prevention Branch of the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime to maximize the efficiency of its technical assistance by providing it in the official languages of the United Nations,

"*Noting with appreciation* initiatives to facilitate the implementation of the Strategy, such as the Symposium on Advancing the Implementation of the United Nations Global Counter-Terrorism Strategy, held in Vienna on 17 and 18 May 2007 and organized by the Government of Austria, in cooperation with the Executive Office of the Secretary-General and the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime,

"1. *Commends* the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime, including its Terrorism Prevention Branch, for providing, in close consultation with the Counter-Terrorism Committee and its Executive Directorate, technical assistance to States, upon request, to facilitate the implementation of the international conventions and protocols relating to the prevention and suppression of terrorism and relevant United Nations resolutions, and requests the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime, subject to the availability of extrabudgetary resources, to continue its efforts in that regard;

"2. *Urges* Member States that have not yet done so to consider becoming parties without delay to the existing international conventions and protocols relating to terrorism, and requests the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime, subject to the availability of extrabudgetary resources, to provide legislative assistance to Member States, upon request, and to facilitate the implementation of those instruments;

"3. *Also urges* Member States to strengthen international cooperation to the greatest extent possible, in order to prevent and suppress terrorism, including, when necessary, by entering into bilateral treaties on extradition and mutual legal assistance, within the framework of the international conventions and protocols relating to terrorism and relevant United Nations resolutions, and in accordance with international law, including the Charter of the United Nations, and to ensure adequate training of all relevant personnel in executing international cooperation, and requests the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime, subject to the availability of extrabudgetary resources, to provide assistance to Member States, upon request, to that end;

"4. *Requests* the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime, subject to the availability of extrabudgetary resources, to intensify its efforts to provide Member States with technical assistance, upon request, to strengthen international cooperation in preventing and suppressing terrorism by facilitating the implementation of the international conventions and protocols relating to terrorism, in particular by training criminal justice officials on the implementation of those international instruments, such as through specialized training sessions and specialized technical tools and publications, in close coordination with the Counter-Terrorism Committee and its Executive Directorate and the Counter-Terrorism Implementation Task Force;

"5. *Recognizes* the importance of the development and maintenance of fair and effective criminal justice systems, including the humane treatment of all those in pretrial and correctional facilities, in accordance with applicable international law as a fundamental basis of any strategy to counter terrorism, and requests the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime, subject to the availability of extrabudgetary resources, whenever appropriate, to take into account in its technical assistance programme to counter terrorism the elements necessary for building national capacity in order to strengthen criminal justice systems and the rule of law;

"6. *Requests* the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime, in coordination with the Counter-Terrorism Committee and its Executive Directorate, to continue to work with international organizations and relevant entities of the United Nations system, as well as with regional and subregional organizations, in the delivery of technical assistance, whenever appropriate and within its mandate, specifically to enhance legal cooperation, good practices and legal training in the area of counter-terrorism;

"7. *Expresses its appreciation* to all Member States that have supported the technical assistance activities of the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime, including through financial contributions, and invites all Member States to consider making additional voluntary financial contributions, as well as providing in kind support, especially in view of the need for enhanced and effective delivery of technical assistance to assist Member States with the implementation of relevant provisions of the United Nations Global Counter-Terrorism Strategy;[75]

"8. *Requests* the Secretary-General to provide the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime with sufficient resources for its activities, including in the area of counter-terrorism, within its mandate, for assisting Member States in the implementation of the strategy for the period 2008-2011 for the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime;

"9. *Requests* the Executive Director to report on expenditure for terrorism prevention activities in the context of the consolidated budget for the biennium 2008-2009 for the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime, at the reconvened eighteenth session of the Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice;

"10. *Requests* the Secretary-General to submit to it at its sixty-third session a written report on the implementation of the present resolution."

45th plenary meeting
26 July 2007

2007/19

Strategy for the period 2008-2011 for the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime

The Economic and Social Council,

Recalling General Assembly resolution 59/275 of 23 December 2004 on programme planning,

Recalling also Commission on Narcotic Drugs resolution 48/14, in which the Commission urged the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime to continue to develop an overarching strategy, in consultation with Member States, for consideration by the Commission, and also urged the Office to ensure that the strategy, as approved by Member States, through the strategic framework, guided the formulation of clearly defined objectives, improved benchmarks and performance indicators that would measure both qualitatively and quantitatively the impact of the work of the Office in full compliance with the relevant resolutions of the General Assembly on result-based budgeting,

Taking into consideration the deliberations of the Commission on Narcotic Drugs at its forty-ninth session[76] and the Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice at its fifteenth session[77] concerning progress made on the development of the overarching strategy of the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime,

Expressing appreciation for the extensive consultations held by Member States, including within the framework of the open-ended informal Group of Friends of the Chairmen of the Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice and the Commission on Narcotic Drugs, to consider the strategy for the period 2008-2011 for the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime,

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[75] Resolution 60/288.

[76] *Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, 2006, Supplement No. 8* (E/2006/28), chap. IX.

[77] Ibid., *Supplement No. 10* and corrigendum (E/2006/30 and Corr.1), chap. VIII.

Acknowledging that the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime undertook extensive consultations with other United Nations bodies and relevant civil society entities and among its own staff during the preparation of the strategy,

1. *Approves* the strategy for the period 2008-2011 for the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime, contained in the annex to Council resolution 2007/12;

2. *Requests* the Executive Director of the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime to incorporate the strategy for the period 2008-2011 in the strategic framework and to present the latter to the relevant intergovernmental bodies, for their consideration and approval;

3. *Stresses* that all action aimed at implementing the strategy for the period 2008-2011 for the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime, especially action involving the participation of relevant civil society entities, shall be undertaken in full consultation with and at the request of the Member States concerned;

4. *Requests* the Executive Director to prepare the consolidated budget for the biennium 2008-2009, as well as for the biennium 2010-2011, for the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime, based, inter alia, on the strategy for the period 2008-2011 for the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime;

5. *Urges* Member States and other partners to provide sufficient, stable and predictable funding to the United Nations Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice Fund;

6. *Recommends* that a sufficient share of the regular budget of the United Nations be allocated to the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime to enable it to fulfil its mandates;

7. *Requests* the Executive Director of the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime to submit to the Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice at its reconvened sixteenth session a report identifying the medium-term strategy activities projected for the period 2008-2009 and the estimated cost of implementing them;

8. *Also requests* the Executive Director to report, through the programme performance report, to the Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice on progress made in the implementation of the strategy for the period 2008-2011 for the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime;

9. *Requests* the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime to continue to improve its evaluation mechanisms and project cycle management.

45th plenary meeting
26 July 2007

2007/20

International cooperation in the prevention, investigation, prosecution and punishment of economic fraud and identity-related crime

The Economic and Social Council,

Concerned about substantial increases in the volume, rates of transnational occurrence and range of offences relating to economic fraud and identity-related crime,

Concerned also about the role played by information, communications and computer technologies in the evolution of economic fraud and identity-related crime,

Concerned further about the role often played by organized criminal groups and terrorist groups in economic fraud and the use of the substantial proceeds of fraud to finance organized crime, corruption and terrorism,

Concerned about the serious threat that economic fraud poses to domestic and international projects relating to sustainable development, economic reform, post-conflict reconstruction and recovery from natural disasters,

Concerned also about the use of identity-related crime to further the commission of other illicit activities, including economic fraud, crimes relating to migration and international travel, and terrorism,

Convinced of the need to enhance the ability to establish, validate and verify the identity of individuals in order to prevent and combat identity-related crime and other offences,

Bearing in mind the need to respect human rights and the privacy and other rights of persons in respect of their identities, identity documents and identification information and to protect identities and related documents and information from inappropriate disclosure and criminal misuse,

Bearing in mind also the role played by commercial entities and other private sector interests in establishing and using identity for commercial and other non-governmental purposes, and the need for effective collaboration between Governments and the private sector in gathering information about economic fraud and identity-related crime and in developing and implementing effective measures to prevent, investigate and prosecute such crime,

Bearing in mind further that the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime and the Protocols thereto[78] represent a major step forward in the fight against transnational organized crime, including economic fraud, identity-related crime and the other activities of organized criminal groups supported by such offences, being the primary international legal instruments and the basis for actions against organized crime, including criminalization, extradition, mutual legal assistance and law enforcement cooperation, prevention and technical assistance,

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[78] General Assembly resolution 55/25, annexes I-III, and resolution 55/255, annex.

Bearing in mind that the United Nations Convention against Corruption[79] represents a major step forward in the fight against corruption, including forms of corruption related to economic fraud and identity-related crime,

Noting the Council of Europe Convention on Cybercrime,[80] which is an international legal instrument open to ratification or accession by States not members of the Council and which specifically addresses computer-related fraud and computer-related forgery, as well as other forms of cybercrime that may contribute to the commission of economic fraud, identity-related crime, money-laundering or other related illicit activities,

Recalling chapter XI of the report of the United Nations Commission on International Trade Law on its thirty-sixth session, in which it was noted that the Commission considered that it would be useful to conduct a study of forms of commercial fraud and was informed that it might be possible for the United Nations Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice to conduct such a study,[81]

Noting the report on the seventh meeting of the International Group for Anti-Corruption Coordination, held in Bangkok on 21 and 22 April 2005,

Recalling its resolution 2004/26 of 21 July 2004, in which it requested the Secretary-General to convene an intergovernmental expert group to prepare a study on fraud and the criminal misuse and falsification of identity, and to submit a report containing the results of that study to the Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice at its fifteenth session or, if necessary, at its sixteenth session, for its consideration,

1. *Condemns* the perpetration of economic fraud and identity-related crime;

2. *Notes with appreciation* the work thus far of the Intergovernmental Expert Group to Prepare a Study on Fraud and the Criminal Misuse and Falsification of Identity;

3. *Welcomes* the report of the Secretary-General on the results of the second meeting of the Intergovernmental Expert Group to Prepare a Study on Fraud and the Criminal Misuse and Falsification of Identity;[82]

4. *Expresses its gratitude* to the Governments of Canada and the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland for their financial support of that work;

5. *Acknowledges* the assistance of Member States and the United Nations Commission on International Trade Law, which provided substantive information for the study, as well as that of the commercial entities that provided information via the United Nations Commission on International Trade Law and the reports of Member States;

6. *Requests* the Secretary-General to disseminate the report as widely as possible, pursuant to the conclusions and recommendations contained in the report;

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[79] General Assembly resolution 58/4, annex.

[80] Council of Europe, *European Treaty Series*, No. 185.

[81] *Official Records of the General Assembly, Fifty-eight Session, Supplement No. 17* (A/58/17), para. 241.

[82] E/CN.15/2007/8 and Add.1-3.

7. *Encourages* Member States to consider the report and, as appropriate and consistent with their domestic law, national legal framework, including jurisdiction, and relevant international instruments, to avail themselves of its recommendations when developing effective strategies for responding to the problems addressed in the report, bearing in mind that further study may be appropriate;

8. *Also encourages* Member States to consider updating their laws in order to tackle the recent evolution of economic fraud and the use of modern technologies to commit transnational fraud and mass fraud;

9. *Further encourages* Member States to consider establishing or updating, as appropriate, criminal offences for the illicit taking, copying, fabrication and misuse of identification documents and identification information;

10. *Encourages* Member States to make full use of modern technologies to prevent and combat economic fraud and identity-related crime;

11. *Urges* Member States that have not yet done so to consider ratifying or acceding to the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime;[83]

12. *Encourages* Member States to consider acceding to the Council of Europe Convention on Cybercrime,[84] as well as to any other international legal instrument relevant or applicable to economic fraud and identity-related crime;

13. *Also encourages* Member States to take into account the use of terms and the scope of application set out in articles 2 and 3 of the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime in establishing or updating, as appropriate, offences relating to the criminal misuse and falsification of identity;

14. *Requests* the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime to provide, upon request and subject to the availability of extrabudgetary resources, legal expertise or other forms of technical assistance to Member States reviewing or updating their laws dealing with transnational fraud and identity-related crime, in order to ensure that appropriate legislative responses to such offences are in place;

15. *Encourages* Member States to take appropriate measures so that their judicial and law enforcement authorities may cooperate more effectively in fighting fraud and identity-related crime, if necessary by enhancing mutual legal assistance and extradition mechanisms, taking into account the transnational nature of such crime and making full use of the relevant international legal instruments, including the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime and the United Nations Convention against Corruption;[85]

16. *Also encourages* Member States to consult and collaborate with appropriate commercial and other private sector entities to the extent feasible, with a view to understanding more fully the problems of economic fraud and identity-related crime and cooperating more effectively in the prevention, investigation and prosecution of such crime;

17. *Encourages* the promotion of mutual understanding and cooperation between public and private sector entities through initiatives aimed at bringing

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[83] General Assembly resolution 55/25, annex I.

[84] Council of Europe, *European Treaty Series*, No. 185.

[85] General Assembly resolution 58/4, annex.

together various stakeholders and facilitating the exchange of views and information among them, and requests the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime, subject to the availability of extrabudgetary resources, to facilitate such cooperation, in consultation with the secretariat of the United Nations Commission on International Trade Law, pursuant to Economic and Social Council resolution 2004/26 of 21 July 2004;

18. *Recalls* paragraph 5 of its resolution 2004/26 of 21 July 2004, in which it requested the intergovernmental expert group to use the information gained by the study for the purpose of developing useful practices, guidelines or other materials in the prevention, investigation and prosecution of fraud and the criminal misuse and falsification of identity, and invites Member States to contribute the necessary extrabudgetary resources to permit the conclusion of that work;

19. *Decides* to include "Economic fraud and identity-related crime" as a potential thematic topic for discussion by the Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice at one of its future sessions;

20. *Requests* the Secretary-General to report to the Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice, at its eighteenth session, on the implementation of the present resolution.

45th plenary meeting
26 July 2007

2007/21
Information-gathering instrument in relation to United Nations standards and norms in crime prevention and criminal justice

The Economic and Social Council,

Recalling its resolution 1996/16 of 23 July 1996, in which it requested the Secretary-General to continue to promote the use and application of United Nations standards and norms in crime prevention and criminal justice,

Recalling also its resolution 2003/30 of 22 July 2003 on United Nations standards and norms in crime prevention and criminal justice, in which it decided to group such standards and norms into four categories for the purpose of targeted collection of information, in order to better identify the specific needs of Member States with a view to improving technical cooperation, and in which it called upon Member States, in responding to inquiries on the application of such standards and norms, to focus on identifying difficulties encountered in their application, ways in which technical assistance could overcome those difficulties and desirable practices in prevention and control of crime,

Aware of the collection of information that has taken place in relation to the first three categories of United Nations standards and norms in crime prevention and criminal justice,

Recalling its resolution 2006/20 of 27 July 2006 on United Nations standards and norms in crime prevention, in which it requested the Secretary-General to convene an intergovernmental expert group meeting, in cooperation with the institutes of the United Nations Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice Programme network, to design an information-gathering instrument in relation to the second component of the third category of United Nations standards and norms in crime prevention and criminal justice, namely, those related primarily to victim issues, and to study ways and means to promote their use and application, and to report on progress made in that connection to the Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice at its sixteenth session,

Noting General Assembly resolution 40/34 of 29 November 1985, in which the Assembly adopted the Declaration of Basic Principles of Justice for Victims of Crime and Abuse of Power,[86]

Recalling its resolution 1989/57 of 24 May 1989 on the implementation of the Declaration of Basic Principles of Justice for Victims of Crime and Abuse of Power,

Recalling also its resolution 2005/20 of 22 July 2005, in which it adopted the Guidelines on Justice in Matters involving Child Victims and Witnesses of Crime,[87] invited Member States to draw, where appropriate, on the Guidelines in the development of legislation, procedures, policies and practices for children who were victims or witnesses in criminal proceedings, and requested the Secretary-General to report to the Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice at its seventeenth session on the implementation of that resolution,

Noting General Assembly resolution 56/261 of 31 January 2002, entitled "Plans of action for the implementation of the Vienna Declaration on Crime and Justice: Meeting the Challenges of the Twenty-first Century", in particular section IX of the plans of action, on action in the context of witnesses and victims of crime to implement the relevant commitments undertaken in the Vienna Declaration,

Aware that in the Bangkok Declaration on Synergies and Responses: Strategic Alliances in Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice,[88] Member States recognized the importance of giving special attention to the need to protect witnesses and victims of crime and terrorism, and committed themselves to strengthening, where needed, the legal and financial framework for providing support to such victims, taking into account, inter alia, the Declaration of Basic Principles of Justice for Victims of Crime and Abuse of Power,

1. *Reiterates* its continued support to the use and application of the Declaration of Basic Principles of Justice for Victims of Crime and Abuse of Power;[89]

2. *Notes with appreciation* the work of the Intergovernmental Expert Group to Develop an Information-Gathering Instrument on United Nations Standards and Norms Related Primarily to Victim Issues, at its meeting held in Vienna from 27 to 29 November 2006, in designing an information-gathering instrument in relation to United Nations standards and norms related primarily to victim issues and in identifying proposals to foster the use and application of such standards and norms;

3. *Expresses its gratitude* to the Governments of Canada and Germany for their financial support in the organization of the meeting of the intergovernmental expert group;

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[86] General Assembly resolution 40/34, annex.

[87] Economic and Social Council resolution 2005/20, annex.

[88] General Assembly resolution 60/177, annex.

[89] General Assembly resolution 40/34, annex.

4. *Approves* the questionnaire on United Nations standards and norms related primarily to victim issues, annexed to the report of the Secretary-General on the results of the meeting of the intergovernmental expert group,[90] which is designed to identify examples of how individual States use and apply the relevant standards and norms, but such examples are not intended to provide standards of use and application that would necessarily be suitable for all States;

5. *Requests* the Secretary-General to forward the questionnaire to Member States;

6. *Invites* Member States to reply to the questionnaire and to include any comments or suggestions they may have in relation to that instrument;

7. *Requests* the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime, subject to the availability of extrabudgetary resources, to seek information from relevant intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations, within the mandate of the Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice, and from the institutes of the United Nations Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice Programme network and other relevant United Nations entities with respect to their capacity to provide technical assistance in relation to the areas outlined in the questionnaire;

8. *Requests* the Secretary-General to convene, subject to the availability of extrabudgetary resources and to the outcome of discussions at the second session of the Conference of the States Parties to the United Nations Convention against Corruption on its information-gathering mechanism, an open-ended intergovernmental meeting of experts, in cooperation with the institutes of the United Nations Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice Programme network, to design an information-gathering instrument in relation to the fourth category of United Nations standards and norms in crime prevention and criminal justice, namely, those relating primarily to the independence of the judiciary and the integrity of criminal justice personnel, building on the experience gained from the information-gathering exercises completed to date, in particular in relation to the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime[91] and the United Nations Convention against Corruption,[92] and ensuring that there is no duplication or overlap between the information-gathering instrument and the work covered by existing mechanisms and working groups;

9. *Also requests* the Secretary-General to report to the Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice at its eighteenth session, on the basis of information gathered using the questionnaire referred to in paragraphs 4 and 5 above, on the use and application of United Nations standards and norms relating primarily to victim issues, in particular with regard to the following:

(a) Examples of difficulties encountered in the application of United Nations standards and norms relating primarily to victim issues;

(b) Examples of ways in which technical assistance can be provided to overcome those difficulties;

(c) Examples of useful practices in addressing existing and emerging challenges in that field;

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[90] E/CN.15/2007/3, annex I.

[91] General Assembly resolution 55/25, annex I.

[92] General Assembly resolution 58/4, annex.

(d) Suggestions from Member States on ways to further improve existing standards and norms relating primarily to victim issues if Member States add such comments to their responses to the questionnaire.

45th plenary meeting
26 July 2007

2007/22
Strengthening basic principles of judicial conduct

The Economic and Social Council,

Recalling the Charter of the United Nations, in which Member States affirm, inter alia, their determination to establish conditions under which justice can be maintained and to achieve international cooperation in promoting and encouraging respect for human rights and fundamental freedoms without any discrimination,

Recalling also the Universal Declaration of Human Rights,[93] which enshrines in particular the principles of equality before the law, of the presumption of innocence and of the right to a fair and public hearing by a competent, independent and impartial tribunal,

Recalling further that the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights and the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights[94] both guarantee the exercise of those rights and that the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights further guarantees the right to be tried without undue delay,

Recalling the United Nations Convention against Corruption,[95] in article 11 of which States parties are required, in accordance with the fundamental principles of their legal systems and without prejudice to judicial independence, to take measures to strengthen integrity and to prevent opportunities for corruption among members of the judiciary, including rules with respect to the conduct of members of the judiciary,

Convinced that corruption of members of the judiciary undermines the rule of law and adversely affects public confidence in the judicial system,

Convinced also that the integrity, independence and impartiality of the judiciary are prerequisites for the effective protection of human rights and economic development,

Recalling General Assembly resolution 40/32 of 29 November 1985, in which the Assembly endorsed the resolutions adopted by the Seventh United Nations Congress on the Prevention of Crime and the Treatment of Offenders, held in Milan, Italy, from 26 August to 6 September 1985, including the resolution containing the Basic Principles on the Independence of the Judiciary,[96]

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[93] General Assembly resolution 217 A (III).

[94] General Assembly resolution 2200 A (XXI), annex.

[95] General Assembly resolution 58/4, annex.

[96] See *Seventh United Nations Congress on the Prevention of Crime and the Treatment of Offenders, Milan, 26 August-6 September 1985: report prepared by the Secretariat* (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.86.IV.1), chap. I, sect. D.2, annex.

Recalling also General Assembly resolution 40/146 of 13 December 1985, in which the Assembly welcomed the Basic Principles on the Independence of the Judiciary,

Recalling further the recommendations adopted by the Ninth United Nations Congress on the Prevention of Crime and the Treatment of Offenders, held in Cairo from 29 April to 8 May 1995, concerning the independence and impartiality of the judiciary and the proper functioning of prosecutorial and legal services in the field of criminal justice,[97]

Recalling Commission on Human Rights resolution 2003/43 of 23 April 2003, on the independence and impartiality of the judiciary, jurors and assessors and the independence of lawyers, in which the Commission took note of the Bangalore Principles of Judicial Conduct and brought those principles to the attention of Member States, relevant United Nations organs and intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations for their consideration,

Recalling also Economic and Social Council resolution 2006/23 of 27 July 2006, on strengthening basic principles of judicial conduct, in which the Council emphasized that the Bangalore Principles of Judicial Conduct[98] represented a further development and were complementary to the Basic Principles on the Independence of the Judiciary, and invited Member States, consistent with their domestic legal systems, to encourage their judiciaries to take the Bangalore Principles into consideration when reviewing or developing rules with respect to the professional and ethical conduct of members of the judiciary,

1. *Takes note with appreciation* of the report of the Secretary-General on strengthening basic principles of judicial conduct,[99] in particular the progress reported by several Member States on the implementation of the Bangalore Principles of Judicial Conduct;[100]

2. *Invites* Member States, consistent with their domestic legal systems, to continue to encourage their judiciaries to take into consideration the Bangalore Principles of Judicial Conduct when reviewing or developing rules with respect to the professional and ethical conduct of members of the judiciary;

3. *Looks forward* to the imminent finalization of the commentary on the Bangalore Principles of Judicial Conduct and commends the work of the open-ended intergovernmental expert group established pursuant to Economic and Social Council resolution 2006/23 of 27 July 2006 and the Judicial Group on Strengthening Judicial Integrity;

4. *Requests* the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime, subject to the availability of extrabudgetary resources, to translate the commentary on the Bangalore Principles of Judicial Conduct into all official languages of the United Nations and to disseminate it to Member States, international and regional judicial forums and appropriate organizations;

5. *Also requests* the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime, subject to the availability of extrabudgetary resources and in line with the recommendations of

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[97] See A/CONF.169/16/Rev.1, chap. I, resolution 1, sect. III.

[98] Economic and Social Council resolution 2006/23, annex.

[99] E/CN.15/2007/12.

[100] Economic and Social Council resolution 2006/23, annex.

the intergovernmental expert group, to continue its work aimed at developing a guide on strengthening judicial integrity and capacity and to circulate the guide to Member States for comments;

6. *Further requests* the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime, subject to the availability of extrabudgetary resources, to convene an open-ended intergovernmental expert group, involving the Judicial Group on Strengthening Judicial Integrity and other international and regional judicial forums, to finalize the guide on strengthening judicial integrity and capacity, taking into account comments received from Member States;

7. *Requests* the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime, subject to the availability of extrabudgetary resources, in particular through its Global Programme against Corruption, to develop and implement technical cooperation projects and activities aimed at supporting Member States, upon their request, in developing rules with respect to the professional and ethical conduct of the members of the judiciary, as well as in their implementation of the Bangalore Principles of Judicial Conduct;

8. *Also requests* the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime, subject to the availability of extrabudgetary resources, to explore the development of technical cooperation projects and activities aimed at strengthening the integrity and capacity of other criminal justice institutions, in particular prosecution services and the police, in cooperation with the initiatives of States and relevant international organizations;

9. *Expresses its appreciation* to Member States that have made voluntary contributions to the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime in support of its technical cooperation activities aimed at strengthening judicial integrity and capacity, including the promotion of the implementation of the Bangalore Principles of Judicial Conduct;

10. *Invites* Member States to make voluntary contributions, as appropriate, to the United Nations Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice Fund to support the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime in providing, through its Global Programme against Corruption, technical assistance to developing countries and countries with economies in transition, upon request, to strengthen the integrity and capacity of their judiciaries, including through the use and application of the Bangalore Principles of Judicial Conduct;

11. *Requests* the Secretariat to submit the Bangalore Principles on Judicial Conduct and the commentary on the Bangalore Principles to the Conference of the States Parties to the United Nations Convention against Corruption at its second session;

12. *Requests* the Secretary-General to report to the Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice at its seventeenth session on the implementation of the present resolution.

45th plenary meeting
26 July 2007

2007/23

Supporting national efforts for child justice reform, in particular through technical assistance and improved United Nations system-wide coordination

The Economic and Social Council,

Recalling the Universal Declaration of Human Rights,[101] which entitles children to special care and assistance,

Recalling also the Convention on the Rights of the Child,[102] in particular articles 37 and 40 thereof, which commit parties to the Convention to, inter alia, using the deprivation of liberty of persons under the age of eighteen only as a measure of last resort,

Recalling further the United Nations Standard Minimum Rules for the Administration of Juvenile Justice (the Beijing Rules)[103] and other relevant United Nations standards and norms,

Bearing in mind that the aim of a child justice system is to ensure that any reaction to children in conflict with the law is always in proportion to the circumstances of both the child and the offence,

Noting the high risk of violence and abuse against children in the criminal justice system, as highlighted in the report of the independent expert for the United Nations study on violence against children,[104] submitted to the General Assembly pursuant to Assembly resolution 60/231 of 23 December 2005,

Alarmed by the finding of the independent expert, contained in his report, that, in some countries, the majority of children in detention have not been convicted of a crime but are awaiting trial, including together with adults,[105]

Recalling its resolution 1997/30 of 21 July 1997, in which it welcomed the Guidelines for Action on Children in the Criminal Justice System,[106] and recommended the establishment of a coordination panel on technical advice and assistance in juvenile justice,

Noting with satisfaction the work of the Interagency Panel on Juvenile Justice, in particular its various publications and its website, as well as the active participation of civil society, together with United Nations agencies, in the work of the Panel,

Noting the lessons learned from technical cooperation projects in the area of juvenile justice carried out, inter alia, by the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime,

1. *Urges* Member States to pay particular attention to the issue of child justice and to take into consideration applicable United Nations standards and norms for the treatment of children in conflict with the law, particularly those deprived of

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[101] General Assembly resolution 217 A (III).

[102] United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 15777, No. 27531.

[103] General Assembly resolution 40/33, annex.

[104] A/61/299.

[105] Ibid., paras. 61 and 63.

[106] Economic and Social Council resolution 1997/30, annex.

their liberty, taking into account also the gender, social circumstances and development needs of such children;

2. *Invites* Member States to adopt, where appropriate, comprehensive national action plans on crime prevention and child justice reform containing, in particular, specific targets with regard to reducing the pretrial detention and imprisonment of children, including through the use of diversion, restorative justice and alternatives to imprisonment and ensuring that proper detention conditions prevail;

3. *Invites* Member States and their relevant institutions to provide or offer specialized training to criminal justice officers involved in the administration of child justice, including correctional officers, police officers, prosecutors, judges and lawyers, as well as to social workers, in order to raise their awareness of and their compliance with applicable international legal instruments and, as appropriate, relevant standards and norms;

4. *Invites* Member States to make use, as appropriate, of the *Manual for the Measurement of Juvenile Justice Indicators*,[107] prepared jointly by the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime and the United Nations Children's Fund, and of the measures contained in the publication of the Interagency Panel on Juvenile Justice entitled *Protecting the Rights of Children in Conflict with the Law*, as well as of the website of the Panel;

5. *Encourages* Member States and international funding agencies to provide adequate resources to, inter alia, the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime to enable it to carry out technical cooperation projects in the area of child justice;

6. *Requests* the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime, subject to the availability of extrabudgetary resources, and the members of the Interagency Panel on Juvenile Justice to continue providing assistance to Member States, upon request, in the area of child justice;

7. *Urges* the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime, within its mandates, taking into consideration the recommendations of the United Nations study on violence against children,[108] to explore ways in which preventing and responding to violence against children can be incorporated in its technical cooperation activities in the area of children and the justice system, taking into account General Assembly resolution 61/146 of 19 December 2006;

8. *Requests* the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime, subject to the availability of extrabudgetary resources, to provide technical assistance to Member States, upon request, in order to strengthen national capacities and infrastructure in the area of child justice;

9. *Also requests* the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime, subject to the availability of extrabudgetary resources, to provide technical assistance to Member States, upon request, in setting up national data collection and criminal justice information systems regarding children in conflict with the law, using the *Manual for the Measurement of Juvenile Justice Indicators*;

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[107] United Nations publication, Sales No. 07.V.7.

[108] A/61/299.

10. *Encourages* the members of the Interagency Panel on Juvenile Justice to further increase their cooperation, to share information and to pool their capacities and interests in order to increase the effectiveness of programme implementation;

11. *Requests* the Secretary-General to report to the Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice, at its eighteenth session, on the implementation of the present resolution.

45th plenary meeting
26 July 2007

2007/24

International cooperation for the improvement of access to legal aid in criminal justice systems, particularly in Africa

The Economic and Social Council,

Recalling the Universal Declaration of Human Rights,[109] which enshrines the key principles of equality before the law, the presumption of innocence and the right to a fair and public hearing by an independent and impartial tribunal, along with all the guarantees necessary for the defence of anyone charged with a penal offence,

Recalling also the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights,[110] in particular article 14, which states that everyone charged with a criminal offence shall be entitled to a fair and public hearing by a competent, independent and impartial tribunal established by law and to minimum guarantees, including to be tried without undue delay,

Bearing in mind the Standard Minimum Rules for the Treatment of Prisoners,[111] approved in its resolutions 663 C (XXIV) of 31 July 1957 and 2076 (LXII) of 13 May 1977, according to which an untried prisoner shall be allowed to receive visits from his legal adviser,

Bearing in mind also the Body of Principles for the Protection of All Persons under Any Form of Detention or Imprisonment,[112] principle 11 of which states that a detained person shall have the right to be assisted by counsel as prescribed by law,

Bearing in mind further the Basic Principles for the Treatment of Prisoners[113] and the United Nations Standard Minimum Rules for Non-Custodial Measures (the Tokyo Rules),[114]

Bearing in mind the Basic Principles on the Role of Lawyers,[115] in particular principle 1, which states that all persons are entitled to call upon the assistance of a lawyer of their choice to protect and establish their rights and to defend them in all stages of criminal proceedings,

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[109] General Assembly resolution 217 A (III).

[110] General Assembly resolution 2200 A (XXI), annex.

[111] *First United Nations Congress on the Prevention of Crime and the Treatment of Offenders, Geneva, 22 August-3 September 1955: report prepared by the Secretariat* (United Nations publication, Sales No. 1956.IV.4), annex I.A; and Economic and Social Council resolution 2076 (LXII).

[112] General Assembly resolution 43/173, annex.

[113] General Assembly resolution 45/111, annex.

[114] General Assembly resolution 45/110, annex.

[115] *Eighth United Nations Congress on the Prevention of Crime and the Treatment of Offenders,*

Recalling its resolution 1997/36 of 21 July 1997, on international cooperation for the improvement of prison conditions, in which it took note of the Kampala Declaration on Prison Conditions in Africa,[116]

Recalling also its resolution 1998/23 of 28 July 1998, on international cooperation aimed at the reduction of prison overcrowding and the promotion of alternative sentencing, in which it noted that the International Conference on Community Service Orders in Africa, held at Kadoma, Zimbabwe, from 24 to 28 November 1997, had adopted the Kadoma Declaration on Community Service,[117]

Recalling further its resolution 1999/27 of 28 July 1999, on penal reform, in which it took note of the Arusha Declaration on Good Prison Practice,[118]

Recalling its resolution 2004/25 of 21 July 2004, on the rule of law and development: strengthening the rule of law and the reform of criminal justice institutions, with emphasis on technical assistance, including in post-conflict reconstruction, and its resolution 2005/21 of 22 July 2005, on strengthening the technical cooperation capacity of the United Nations Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice Programme in the area of the rule of law and criminal justice reform,

Bearing in mind the Bangkok Declaration on Synergies and Responses: Strategic Alliances in Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice,[119] especially paragraph 18 of the Declaration, in which Member States are called upon to take steps, in accordance with their domestic laws, to promote access to justice, to consider the provision of legal aid to those who need it and to enable the effective assertion of their rights in the criminal justice system,

Bearing in mind also its resolution 2006/21 of 27 July 2006, on implementation of the Programme of Action, 2006-2010, on strengthening the rule of law and the criminal justice systems in Africa, and its resolution 2006/22 of 27 July 2006, in which it welcomed the Programme of Action, 2006-2010, adopted by the Round Table for Africa, held in Abuja on 5 and 6 September 2005, in particular the actions on penal reform and alternative and restorative justice,

Having regard to the regional efforts in the promotion of basic rights of prisoners, as considered by the Pan-African Conference on Penal and Prison Reform in Africa, held in Ouagadougou from 18 to 20 September 2002, and the Latin American Conference on Penal Reform and Alternatives to Imprisonment, held in San José from 6 to 8 November 2002, and pursued by the African Union and the Organization of American States, as well as the Asian Conference on Prison Reform and Alternatives to Imprisonment, held in Dhaka from 12 to 14 December 2002,

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Havana, 27 August-7 September 1990: report prepared by the Secretariat (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.91.IV.2), chap. I, sect. B.3, annex.

[116] Economic and Social Council resolution 1997/36, annex.

[117] Economic and Social Council resolution 1998/23, annex.

[118] Economic and Social Council resolution 1999/27, annex.

[119] General Assembly resolution 60/177, annex.

Noting the Conference on Legal Aid in Criminal Justice: the Role of Lawyers, Non-Lawyers and Other Service Providers in Africa, held in Lilongwe from 22 to 24 November 2004,

Noting also the Lilongwe Declaration on Accessing Legal Aid in the Criminal Justice System in Africa, and the Lilongwe Plan of Action for the implementation of the Declaration,[120]

Concerned at the proportion of suspects and pretrial detainees detained for long periods of time in many African countries without being charged or sentenced and without access to legal advice or assistance,

Noting the prolonged incarceration of suspects and pretrial detainees without their being provided with access to legal aid or to the courts, and concerned that it violates the basic principles of human rights,

Recognizing that providing legal aid to suspects and prisoners may reduce the length of time suspects are held at police stations and detention centres, in addition to reducing the prison population, prison overcrowding and congestion in the courts,

Mindful that many Member States lack the necessary resources and capacity to provide legal assistance for defendants and suspects in criminal cases,

Recognizing the impact of action by civil society organizations in improving access to legal aid in criminal justice and in respecting the rights of suspects and prisoners,

1. *Notes* the progress made by Member States and the recent efforts by some to provide legal assistance for defendants and suspects in criminal cases;

2. *Encourages* Member States implementing criminal justice reform to promote the participation of civil society organizations in that endeavour and to cooperate with them;

3. *Commends* the initiation by the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime of work focused on providing long-term sustainable technical assistance in the area of criminal justice reform to Member States in post-conflict situations, in particular in Africa, in cooperation with the Department of Peacekeeping Operations of the Secretariat, and the increased synergy between the two entities;

4. *Requests* the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime, subject to the availability of extrabudgetary resources, in cooperation with relevant partners, to continue to provide advisory services and technical assistance to Member States, upon request, in the area of penal reform, including restorative justice, alternatives to imprisonment, the development of an integrated plan for the provision of legal assistance, including paralegals and similar alternative schemes to provide legal aid for persons in communities, including victims, defendants and suspects at all critical stages in criminal cases, and legislative reforms that guarantee legal representation in accordance with international standards and norms;

5. *Also requests* the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime, subject to the availability of extrabudgetary resources and in cooperation with the African Institute for the Prevention of Crime and the Treatment of Offenders, to assist

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[120] *Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, 2007, Supplement No. 10* (E/2007/30), chap. I, sect. B, draft resolution VI, annexes I and II.

African States, upon request, in their efforts to apply the Lilongwe Declaration on Accessing Legal Aid in the Criminal Justice System in Africa;[121]

6. *Further requests* the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime, subject to the availability of extrabudgetary resources, to convene an open-ended intergovernmental meeting of experts, with interpretation, to study ways and means of strengthening access to legal aid in the criminal justice system, as well as the possibility of developing an instrument such as a declaration of basic principles or a set of guidelines for improving access to legal aid in criminal justice systems, taking into account the Lilongwe Declaration and other relevant materials;

7. *Requests* the Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice to include the issue of penal reform and the reduction of prison overcrowding, including the provision of legal aid in criminal justice systems, as a potential thematic topic for discussion by the Commission at one of its future sessions;

8. *Requests* the Secretary-General to report to the Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice at its eighteenth session on the implementation of the present resolution.

45th plenary meeting
26 July 2007

2007/25

Support to Non-Self-Governing Territories by the specialized agencies and international institutions associated with the United Nations

The Economic and Social Council,

Having examined the report of the Secretary-General[122] and the report of the President of the Economic and Social Council containing the information submitted by the specialized agencies and other organizations of the United Nations system on their activities with regard to the implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples,[123]

Having heard the statement by the representative of the Special Committee on the Situation with regard to the Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples,[124]

Recalling General Assembly resolutions 1514 (XV) of 14 December 1960 and 1541 (XV) of 15 December 1960, the resolutions of the Special Committee and other relevant resolutions and decisions, including, in particular, Economic and Social Council resolution 2006/37 of 27 July 2006,

Bearing in mind the relevant provisions of the final documents of the successive Conferences of Heads of State or Government of Non-Aligned Countries and of the resolutions adopted by the Assembly of Heads of State and Government of the African Union, the Pacific Islands Forum and the Caribbean Community,

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[121] *Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, 2007, Supplement No. 10* (E/2007/30), chap. I, sect. B, draft resolution VI, annexes I and II.

[122] A/62/65.

[123] E/2007/47.

[124] See E/2007/39.

Conscious of the need to facilitate the implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples,[125]

Welcoming the current participation, in their capacity as observers, of those Non-Self-Governing Territories that are associate members of the regional commissions in the world conferences in the economic and social sphere, subject to the rules of procedure of the General Assembly and in accordance with relevant United Nations resolutions and decisions, including resolutions and decisions of the Assembly and the Special Committee on specific Non-Self-Governing Territories,

Noting that only some specialized agencies and organizations of the United Nations system have been involved in providing assistance to Non-Self-Governing Territories,

Welcoming the assistance extended to Non-Self-Governing Territories by certain specialized agencies and other organizations of the United Nations system, in particular the United Nations Development Programme,

Stressing that, because the development options of the small island Non-Self-Governing Territories are limited, they face special challenges in planning for and implementing sustainable development, and that they will be constrained in meeting those challenges without the continuing cooperation and assistance of the specialized agencies and other organizations of the United Nations system,

Stressing also the importance of securing the necessary resources for funding expanded programmes of assistance for the peoples concerned and the need to enlist the support of all the major funding institutions within the United Nations system in that regard,

Reaffirming the mandates of the specialized agencies and other organizations of the United Nations system to take all appropriate measures, within their respective spheres of competence, to ensure the full implementation of General Assembly resolution 1514 (XV) and other relevant resolutions,

Expressing its appreciation to the African Union, the Pacific Islands Forum, the Caribbean Community and other regional organizations for the continued cooperation and assistance they have extended to the specialized agencies and other organizations of the United Nations system in this regard,

Expressing its conviction that closer contacts and consultations between and among the specialized agencies and other organizations of the United Nations system and regional organizations help to facilitate the effective formulation of programmes of assistance for the peoples concerned,

Mindful of the imperative need to keep under continuous review the activities of the specialized agencies and other organizations of the United Nations system in the implementation of the various United Nations decisions relating to decolonization,

Bearing in mind the extremely fragile economies of the small island Non-Self-Governing Territories and their vulnerability to natural disasters, such as hurricanes, cyclones and sea-level rise, and recalling the relevant resolutions of the General Assembly,

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[125] General Assembly resolution 1514 (XV).

Recalling General Assembly resolution 61/231 of 22 December 2006, entitled "Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples by the specialized agencies and the international institutions associated with the United Nations",

1. *Takes note* of the report of the President of the Economic and Social Council,[123] and endorses the observations and suggestions arising therefrom;

2. *Also takes note* of the report of the Secretary-General;[122]

3. *Recommends* that all States intensify their efforts within the specialized agencies and other organizations of the United Nations system of which they are members to ensure the full and effective implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples, contained in General Assembly resolution 1514 (XV), and other relevant resolutions of the United Nations;

4. *Reaffirms* that the specialized agencies and other organizations and institutions of the United Nations system should continue to be guided by the relevant resolutions of the United Nations in their efforts to contribute to the implementation of the Declaration and all other relevant General Assembly resolutions;

5. *Also reaffirms* that the recognition by the General Assembly, the Security Council and other United Nations organs of the legitimacy of the aspirations of the peoples of the Non-Self-Governing Territories to exercise their right to self-determination entails, as a corollary, the extension of all appropriate assistance to those peoples;

6. *Expresses its appreciation* to those specialized agencies and other organizations of the United Nations system that have continued to cooperate with the United Nations and the regional and subregional organizations in the implementation of General Assembly resolution 1514 (XV) and other relevant resolutions of the United Nations, and requests all of the specialized agencies and other organizations of the United Nations system to implement the relevant provisions of those resolutions;

7. *Requests* the specialized agencies and other organizations of the United Nations system and international and regional organizations to examine and review conditions in each Non-Self-Governing Territory so that they may take appropriate measures to accelerate progress in the economic and social sectors of those Territories;

8. *Urges* those specialized agencies and organizations of the United Nations system that have not yet provided assistance to Non-Self-Governing Territories to do so as soon as possible;

9. *Requests* the specialized agencies and other organizations and bodies of the United Nations system and regional organizations to strengthen existing measures of support and to formulate appropriate programmes of assistance to the remaining Non-Self-Governing Territories, within the framework of their respective

mandates, in order to accelerate progress in the economic and social sectors of those Territories;

10. *Recommends* that the executive heads of the specialized agencies and other organizations of the United Nations system formulate, with the active cooperation of the regional organizations concerned, concrete proposals for the full implementation of the relevant resolutions of the United Nations and submit those proposals to their governing and legislative organs;

11. *Also recommends* that the specialized agencies and other organizations of the United Nations system continue to review, at the regular meetings of their governing bodies, the implementation of General Assembly resolution 1514 (XV) and other relevant resolutions of the United Nations;

12. *Welcomes* the preparation by the Department of Public Information and the Department of Political Affairs of the Secretariat, in consultation with the United Nations Development Programme, the specialized agencies and the Special Committee on the Situation with regard to the Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples, of an informational leaflet on assistance programmes available to the Non-Self-Governing Territories, and requests that it be disseminated as widely as possible;

13. *Also welcomes* the continuing efforts made by the United Nations Development Programme in maintaining a close liaison between the specialized agencies and other organizations of the United Nations system, including the Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean and the Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific, and in providing assistance to the peoples of the Non-Self-Governing Territories;

14. *Encourages* the Non-Self-Governing Territories to take steps to establish and/or strengthen disaster preparedness and management institutions and policies;

15. *Requests* the administering Powers concerned to facilitate, when appropriate, the participation of appointed and elected representatives of Non-Self-Governing Territories in the relevant meetings and conferences of the specialized agencies and other organizations of the United Nations system, in accordance with relevant United Nations resolutions and decisions, including the resolutions and decisions of the General Assembly and the Special Committee, on specific Territories, so that they may benefit from the related activities of those agencies and organizations;

16. *Recommends* that all Governments intensify their efforts within the specialized agencies and other organizations of the United Nations system of which they are members to accord priority to the question of providing assistance to the peoples of the Non-Self-Governing Territories;

17. *Draws the attention* of the Special Committee to the present resolution and to the discussion held on the subject at the substantive session of 2007 of the Economic and Social Council;

18. *Recalls* the adoption by the Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean of its resolution 574 (XXVII) of 16 May 1998,[126] in which the

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[126] See *Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, 1998, Supplement No. 21* (E/1998/41), chap. III, sect. G.

Commission called for the necessary mechanisms for its associate members, including the Non-Self-Governing Territories, to participate in the special sessions of the General Assembly, subject to the rules of procedure of the Assembly, convened to review and assess the implementation of the plans of action of those United Nations world conferences in which the Territories had originally participated in their capacity as observers, and in the work of the Economic and Social Council and its subsidiary bodies;

19. *Requests* the President of the Economic and Social Council to continue to maintain close contact on these matters with the Chairman of the Special Committee and to report thereon to the Council;

20. *Requests* the Secretary-General to follow up on the implementation of the present resolution, paying particular attention to cooperation and integration arrangements for maximizing the efficiency of the assistance activities undertaken by various organizations of the United Nations system, and to report thereon to the Economic and Social Council at its substantive session of 2008;

21. *Decides* to keep the above questions under continuous review.

46th plenary meeting
26 July 2007

2007/26

Economic and social repercussions of the Israeli occupation on the living conditions of the Palestinian people in the Occupied Palestinian Territory, including East Jerusalem, and the Arab population in the occupied Syrian Golan

The Economic and Social Council,

Recalling General Assembly resolution 61/184 of 20 December 2006,

Recalling also its resolution 2006/43 of 27 July 2006,

Guided by the principles of the Charter of the United Nations affirming the inadmissibility of the acquisition of territory by force and recalling relevant Security Council resolutions, including resolutions 242 (1967) of 22 November 1967, 252 (1968) of 21 May 1968, 338 (1973) of 22 October 1973, 465 (1980) of 1 March 1980 and 497 (1981) of 17 December 1981,

Recalling the resolutions of the tenth emergency special session of the General Assembly, including ES-10/13 of 21 October 2003, ES-10/14 of 8 December 2003, ES-10/15 of 20 July 2004 and ES-10/17 of 15 December 2006,

Reaffirming the applicability of the Geneva Convention relative to the Protection of Civilian Persons in Time of War, of 12 August 1949,[127] to the Occupied Palestinian Territory, including East Jerusalem, and other Arab territories occupied by Israel since 1967,

Stressing the importance of the revival of the Middle East peace process on the basis of Security Council resolutions 242 (1967), 338 (1973), 425 (1978) of

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[127] United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 75, No. 973.

19 March 1978, 1397 (2002) of 12 March 2002, 1515 (2003) of 19 November 2003 and 1544 (2004) of 19 May 2004 and the principle of land for peace as well as compliance with the agreements reached between the Government of Israel and the Palestine Liberation Organization, the representative of the Palestinian people,

Reaffirming the principle of the permanent sovereignty of peoples under foreign occupation over their natural resources,

Convinced that the Israeli occupation has gravely impeded the efforts to achieve sustainable development and a sound economic environment in the Occupied Palestinian Territory, including East Jerusalem, and in the occupied Syrian Golan,

Gravely concerned about the deterioration of the economic and living conditions of the Palestinian people in the Occupied Palestinian Territory, including East Jerusalem, and of the Arab population of the occupied Syrian Golan and the exploitation by Israel, the occupying Power, of their natural resources,

Gravely concerned also about the serious repercussions on the economic and social conditions of the Palestinian people caused by Israel's construction of the wall and its associated regime inside the Occupied Palestinian Territory, including in and around East Jerusalem, and the resulting violation of their economic and social rights, including the right to work, to health, to education and to an adequate standard of living,

Recalling in this regard the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights,[128] the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights,[128] and the Convention on the Rights of the Child,[129] and affirming that these human rights instruments must be respected in the Occupied Palestinian Territory, including East Jerusalem, as well as in the occupied Syrian Golan,

Gravely concerned at the extensive destruction by Israel, the occupying Power, of agricultural land and orchards in the Occupied Palestinian Territory, including East Jerusalem, and, in particular, as a result of its construction of the wall, contrary to international law, in the Occupied Palestinian Territory, including in and around East Jerusalem,

Recalling the advisory opinion rendered on 9 July 2004 by the International Court of Justice on the *Legal Consequences of the Construction of a Wall in the Occupied Palestinian Territory*,[130] recalling also General Assembly resolution ES-10/15, and stressing the need to comply with the obligations mentioned therein,

Extremely concerned about the dire humanitarian crisis in the Occupied Palestinian Territory, further exacerbated by the repeated Israeli military operations, the severe restrictions on the Palestinian people and Israel's withholding of Palestinian tax revenues, part of which has recently been transferred,

Expressing grave concern at the increasing number of deaths and injuries among civilians, including children and women,

Gravely concerned by various reports of the United Nations and the specialized agencies regarding the inordinate rates of unemployment, widespread poverty and severe humanitarian hardships, including food insecurity and a rise in health-related problems, among the Palestinian people in the Occupied Palestinian Territory, including East Jerusalem,

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[128] See General Assembly resolution 2200 A (XXI), annex.

[129] United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 1577, No. 27531.

[130] A/ES-10/273 and Corr.1.

Commending the important work being done by the United Nations, the specialized agencies and the donor community in support of the economic and social development of the Palestinian people, as well as the assistance being provided in the humanitarian field,

Conscious of the urgent need for the reconstruction and development of the economic and social infrastructure of the Occupied Palestinian Territory, including East Jerusalem, as well as the urgent need to address the dire humanitarian crisis facing the Palestinian people,

Recognizing the efforts being undertaken by the Palestinian Authority, with international support, to rebuild, reform and strengthen its damaged institutions, and emphasizing the need to preserve the Palestinian institutions and infrastructure,

Affirming that the Israeli occupation is a major obstacle to the economic and social development of the Occupied Palestinian Territory, including East Jerusalem, and of the occupied Syrian Golan,

Calling on both parties to fulfil their obligations under the road map[131] in cooperation with the Quartet,

1. *Calls for* the lifting of the severe restrictions imposed on the Palestinian people, including those arising from the repeated Israeli military operations, and for other urgent measures to be taken to alleviate the desperate humanitarian situation in the Occupied Palestinian Territory;

2. *Demands* that Israel comply with the Protocol on Economic Relations between the Government of Israel and the Palestine Liberation Organization signed in Paris on 29 April 1994,[132] takes note, as a first step, of the partial transfer by Israel of withheld Palestinian tax and customs revenues, and reiterates its call for the immediate, complete and regular release of the remaining and future funds;

3. *Stresses* the need to preserve the national unity and the territorial integrity of the Occupied Palestinian Territory, including East Jerusalem, and to guarantee the freedom of movement of persons and goods in the Territory, including the removal of restrictions on going into and from East Jerusalem, and the freedom of movement to and from the outside world;

4. *Calls upon* Israel to restore and replace civilian properties, vital infrastructure, agricultural lands and governmental institutions that have been damaged or destroyed as a result of its military operations in the Occupied Palestinian Territory;

5. *Reiterates* the call for the full implementation of the Agreement on Access and Movement of 15 November 2005, particularly the urgent reopening of Rafah and Karni crossings, which is crucial to ensuring the passage of foodstuffs and essential supplies, as well as the access of the United Nations agencies to and within the Occupied Palestinian Territory;

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[131] S/2003/529, annex.

[132] See A/49/180-S/1994/727, annex, entitled "Agreement on the Gaza Strip and the Jericho Area", annex IV.

6. *Calls upon* all parties to respect the rules of international humanitarian law and to refrain from violence against the civilian population in accordance with the Geneva Convention relative to the Protection of Civilian Persons in Time of War, of 12 August 1949;[133]

7. *Reaffirms* the inalienable right of the Palestinian people and the Arab population of the occupied Syrian Golan to all their natural and economic resources, and calls upon Israel, the occupying Power, not to exploit, endanger or cause loss or depletion of these resources;

8. *Calls upon* Israel, the occupying Power, to cease the dumping of all kinds of waste materials in the Occupied Palestinian Territory, including East Jerusalem, and in the occupied Syrian Golan, which gravely threaten their natural resources, namely, water and land resources, and pose an environmental hazard and health threat to the civilian populations;

9. *Reaffirms* that Israeli settlements in the Occupied Palestinian Territory, including East Jerusalem, and the occupied Syrian Golan, are illegal and an obstacle to economic and social development, and calls for the full implementation of the relevant Security Council resolutions;

10. *Stresses* that the wall being constructed at an accelerated pace by Israel in the Occupied Palestinian Territory, including in and around East Jerusalem, is contrary to international law and is isolating East Jerusalem and dividing up the West Bank and is seriously debilitating to the economic and social development of the Palestinian people, and calls in this regard for full compliance with the legal obligations mentioned in the advisory opinion of the International Court of Justice of 9 July 2004[130] and in General Assembly resolution ES-10/15;

11. *Emphasizes* the importance of the work of the organizations and agencies of the United Nations and of the United Nations Special Coordinator for the Middle East Peace Process and Personal Representative of the Secretary-General to the Palestine Liberation Organization and the Palestinian Authority;

12. *Expresses its hope* that the recently called for Middle East peace conference will pave the way for the establishment of the independent Palestinian State;

13. *Requests* the Secretary-General to submit to the General Assembly at its sixty-second session, through the Economic and Social Council, a report on the implementation of the present resolution and to continue to include in the report of the United Nations Special Coordinator an update on the living conditions of the Palestinian people, in collaboration with relevant United Nations agencies;

14. *Decides* to include the item entitled "Economic and social repercussions of the Israeli occupation on the living conditions of the Palestinian people in the Occupied Palestinian Territory, including East Jerusalem, and the Arab population in the occupied Syrian Golan" in the agenda of its substantive session of 2008.

46th plenary meeting
26 July 2007

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[133] United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 75, No. 973.

2007/27
Supplement to the World Programme of Action for Youth to the Year 2000 and Beyond

The Economic and Social Council,

Recommends to the General Assembly the adoption of the following draft resolution:

"*The General Assembly,*

"*Recalling* its resolution 60/2 of 6 October 2005 entitled 'Policies and programmes involving youth', in which it requested the Commission for Social Development at its forty-fifth session to elaborate the five additional priority areas for the implementation of the World Programme of Action for Youth to the Year 2000 and Beyond,[134] as established in that resolution, and to make recommendations on a supplement to the World Programme of Action to the General Assembly, to be adopted at its sixty-second session, taking into consideration other emerging issues of particular relevance to youth,

"*Decides* to adopt the supplement to the World Programme of Action for Youth annexed to the present resolution.

"Annex

"Supplement to the World Programme of Action for Youth

"I. Globalization

"1. Globalization has opened new opportunities for sustained economic growth and the development of the world economy. Globalization has also permitted countries to share experiences and to learn from one another's achievements and difficulties and has promoted a cross-fertilization of ideas, cultural values and aspirations. Globalization has thus helped to connect youth not only to the rest of the world, but also with each other.

"2. At the same time, the rapid processes of change and adjustment of globalization have been accompanied by intensified poverty, unemployment and social disintegration. Threats to human well-being, such as environmental risks, have also been globalized. Some countries have successfully adapted to the changes and benefited from globalization, but many others, especially least developed countries, have remained marginalized in the globalized world economy. The benefits are very unevenly shared, while the costs are unevenly distributed. Globalization should be fully inclusive and equitable. There is a strong need for appropriate policies and measures at the national and international levels to help countries respond effectively to the challenges of globalization and the implementation of the internationally agreed development goals, including the Millennium Development Goals.

"3. Many young people, especially in developing countries, remain marginalized from the global economy and lack the capabilities to access the opportunities that globalization offers. Many are restricted by inadequate education, limited skills, unemployment and poverty or are outside the reach of basic information and communication and the goods and services that have become available with globalization.

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[134] General Assembly resolution 50/81, annex.

“Proposals for action

“Managing the effects of globalization on youth

“4. The international community should continue to support the efforts of Governments, together with civil society, including youth-led organizations, the private sector and other parts of society, to anticipate and offset the negative social and economic consequences of globalization and to maximize its benefits for young people.

“5. Governments should ensure that access of youth to technical, secondary and higher education is improved and that curricula are adapted to meet the needs of a rapidly changing labour market associated with globalization. The transition from learning to work should also be facilitated.

“6. Governments should foster the conditions that provide opportunities, jobs and social services for youth in their home countries. Efforts should be made to guarantee that young migrants enjoy full respect for their human rights, including fair and equal treatment with others and the protection of law against, inter alia, violence, exploitation and discrimination such as racism, ethnocentrism, xenophobia and cultural intolerance, and access to economic opportunities and social services, as appropriate.

“Promoting youth employment and skills development in the context of globalization

“7. In order to overcome the mismatch between the skills that youth possess and the specialized demands of labour markets shaped by globalization, Governments, with appropriate support from the international community, should provide funding and opportunities in both formal and non-formal education for youth to acquire requisite skills, including through skills development programmes.

“8. At the same time, Governments should promote access to work through integrated policies that enable the creation of new and quality jobs for young people and that facilitate access to those jobs.

“Establishing ways of monitoring systems to track the effects of globalization on youth

“9. Governments should assess the extent to which the benefits of globalization are accessible to youth and should design and implement programmes to enable youth to better harness the benefits of globalization.

“II. Information and communications technology

“10. Information and communications technology (ICT) and infrastructures are growing in importance as a part of everyday business and interaction. This process can be enhanced by removing barriers to universal, ubiquitous, equitable and affordable access to information, which hinder the bridging of the digital divide, particularly those that impede the full achievement of the economic, social and cultural development of countries and the welfare of their people, especially youth, in particular in developing countries. ICT has enormous potential to expand access to quality education, to boost literacy and universal primary education and to facilitate the learning process itself, thus laying the groundwork for the establishment of a fully inclusive and development-oriented information society and knowledge economy that respects cultural and linguistic diversity.

"11. Youth have a particular interest and ability with regard to modern technology. ICT can empower youth by providing them with the opportunity to overcome the barriers of distance and socio-economic disadvantage. Through the Internet, for example, young people can have access to information on a range of issues that directly affect them, including health, education and employment. This information can be used to improve the quality of life of youth and their communities. This process can be facilitated if Governments, civil society, the private sector, families, youth-led organizations and other groups work together to open up avenues for a cultural and social exchange among young people. Governments can also capitalize on the interest of the young in ICT to alleviate poverty. For example, youth can become engaged not only in the use of ICT, but also in the development and engineering of locally relevant software design and hardware.

"12. ICT offers new ways to address the needs of youth with disabilities who cannot access traditional sources of information and employment. Vulnerable groups of the population can capitalize on ICT to make a better connection with society and advance their education and employment opportunities.

"Proposals for action

"Making information and communications technology available to all youth

"13. Governments, supported by the international community, as appropriate, should facilitate access to ICT for all youth, including those in difficult-to-reach areas, such as rural areas, and in indigenous communities. Governments should evaluate inequalities in access that exist between urban and rural youth and between young women and men and should develop national strategies to overcome the 'digital divide' in each country, thus decreasing the proportion of youth who have no access to ICT.

"14. Governments should develop domestic policies to ensure that ICT is fully and appropriately integrated into education and training at all levels, including in the development of curricula, teacher training and institutional administration and management, as well as in support of the concept of lifelong learning.

"15. Governments, with the support of the international community, should promote and encourage local knowledge systems, and locally produced content in media and communications, support the development of a wide range of ICT-based programmes in local languages, as appropriate, with content relevant to different groups of young persons, especially young women, and build the capacity of girls and women to develop ICT.

“Providing training to facilitate use of information and communications technology

“16. Governments, in collaboration with relevant actors in the information society, should ensure that young people are equipped with knowledge and skills to use ICT appropriately, including the capacity to analyse and treat information in creative and innovative ways, to share their expertise and to participate fully in the information society. Efforts should be made to provide special training courses for in-school and out-of-school youth to enable them to become conversant with ICT and to facilitate their use of such technologies.

“Protecting youth from the harmful aspects of information and communications technology

“17. Governments should strengthen action to protect youth from abuse and to defend their rights in the context of the use of ICT. In that context, the best interests of youth are a primary consideration. Governments should promote responsible behaviour and raise awareness of possible risks for young people arising from the harmful aspects of ICT in order that they may protect themselves from possible exploitation and injury.

“18. Governments, in cooperation with relevant actors of information society, should strengthen action to protect children and youth from abuse and the harmful impact of ICT, in particular through cybercrimes, including child pornography.

“Promoting the use of information and communications technology by persons with disabilities and other vulnerable groups

“19. Governments should facilitate the development of ICT capacity for youth, including indigenous youth, youth with disabilities and youth in remote and rural communities.

“20. Governments should initiate the development and use of special technical and legal arrangements to make ICT accessible to all youth, including indigenous youth, youth with disabilities and youth in remote and rural communities.

“Empowering young people as key contributors to building an inclusive information society

“21. Governments should actively engage youth in innovative ICT-based development programmes and should widen opportunities for youth involvement in e-strategy processes in a manner that encourages youth to assume leadership roles. The role of youth in creating, repairing, managing and maintaining ICT should also be recognized and encouraged.

“22. Bearing in mind that literacy and numeracy are preconditions for access to and effective use of ICT, Governments should promote opportunities through formal and non-formal channels for young persons to acquire the appropriate knowledge.

"23. ICT should also be used to enhance education, employment and youth participation in the decision-making process. ICT should be used to improve the quality of education and to better prepare youth for the demands of the information society.

"III. HIV/AIDS

"24. The HIV/AIDS epidemic is increasingly a problem of youth, especially in parts of the developing world. Governments have noted with grave concern the fact that new HIV infections are heavily concentrated among youth and that there is a lack of information available to help youth understand their sexuality, including their sexual and reproductive health, in order to increase their ability to protect themselves from HIV infection and sexually transmitted diseases and to prevent unwanted pregnancies.

"25. Young people, especially young women in Africa, face especially high risks of HIV infection. Young people and women are particularly vulnerable to infection owing to their lack of economic and social power and their lack of the capability to decide freely and responsibly on matters related to their sexuality in order to increase their ability to protect themselves from HIV infections. They often lack the tools and information required to avoid infection and cope with AIDS. In 2006, women and girls made up 57 per cent of all people infected with HIV in sub-Saharan Africa, where a striking 76 per cent of young people (aged 15-24) living with HIV are female.

"26. Although many children orphaned by AIDS have not yet entered the youth age groups, they are at great risk of becoming youth with severe vulnerabilities. They are subject to malnutrition, illness, abuse, child labour and sexual exploitation, and these factors increase their vulnerability to HIV infection. They also suffer the stigma and discrimination often associated with HIV/AIDS and may be denied education, work, housing and other basic needs as a result.

"27. It is imperative that young people continue to have access to evidence- and skills-based youth-specific HIV education to enable them to avoid high-risk behaviour. In some regions youth, especially girls, play a key role in caring for HIV/AIDS patients or their orphans. To ensure that young caregivers stay in school, build their skills and have the chance to generate an income, Governments should provide economic and social support to families that rely on young caregivers as well as support for improving home- and community-based care.

"28. Because youth often lack decision-making power and financial resources, they may be the last to receive treatment if they become infected. Programmes should scale up the provision of treatment as part of the promotion of the highest attainable standards of health.

"29. It is essential for Governments to implement fully the Declaration of Commitment on HIV/AIDS, adopted by the General Assembly at its twenty-sixth special session in 2001,[135] and to achieve the internationally agreed development goals and objectives, including the Millennium Development

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[135] General Assembly resolution S-26/2, annex.

Goals, in particular the goal to halt and begin to reverse the spread of HIV/AIDS by 2015. In addition, Governments should implement the commitments dealing with HIV/AIDS reached at all major United Nations conferences and summits, including the 2005 World Summit and the High-level Meeting of the General Assembly on HIV/AIDS held on 2 June 2006,[136] at which Member States committed themselves to scaling up responses directed towards achieving the goal of universal access to comprehensive prevention programmes, treatment, care and support by 2010 and towards achieving the goal of universal access to reproductive health by 2015, as set out at the International Conference on Population and Development.

"Proposals for action

"Raising awareness about HIV/AIDS prevention, care and treatment for youth

"30. Governments should ensure that prevention of HIV infection is the mainstay of national, regional and international responses to the pandemic and should therefore commit themselves to intensifying efforts to ensure that a wide range of prevention programmes, which take into account local circumstances, ethics and cultural values, are available in all countries, in particular the most affected countries, including: information, education and communications, in languages most understood within communities and with respect for their cultures, aimed at reducing risk-taking behaviours and encouraging responsible sexual behaviour, including abstinence and fidelity; expanded access to essential commodities, including male and female condoms and sterile injecting equipment; harm-reduction efforts related to drug use; expanded access to voluntary and confidential counselling and testing; safe blood supplies; and early and effective treatment of sexually transmitted infections.

"31. Governments should commit themselves to addressing the rising rates of HIV infection among young people in order to ensure that future generations may be free of HIV infection through the implementation of comprehensive evidence-based prevention strategies, responsible sexual behaviour, including the use of condoms, evidence- and skills-based youth-specific HIV education, mass media interventions and the provision of youth-friendly health services.

"32. Governments should provide access to the highest attainable standards of affordable and youth-friendly health care in order to increase the capacities of young people to protect themselves from the risk of HIV infection, principally through the provision of health care and health services, including for sexual and reproductive health, in accordance with the Programme of Action of the International Conference on Population and Development,[137] that integrate HIV/AIDS prevention, treatment and care and include confidential voluntary counselling and testing and involve young people in the planning, implementation and evaluation of those efforts.

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[136] See General Assembly resolution 60/262, annex.

[137] *Report of the International Conference on Population and Development, Cairo, 5-13 September 1994* (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.95.XIII.18), chap. I, resolution 1, annex.

"33. Governments should promote initiatives aimed at reducing the prices of antiretroviral drugs, especially second-line drugs, available to young people, including initiatives undertaken on a voluntary basis by groups of Member States based on innovative financing mechanisms that contribute to the mobilization of resources for social development, including those that aim to provide further drug access at affordable prices to developing countries on a sustainable and predictable basis.

"34. In recognition of the fact that HIV/AIDS is increasingly affecting youth in both developed and developing countries, all efforts should be made, in full partnership with young persons, parents, families, educators and health-care providers, to ensure that youth have access to accurate information, education, including peer education and youth-specific HIV education, and services necessary to develop the life skills required to reduce their vulnerability to HIV infection.

"35. Governments should involve young people, including youth living with HIV/AIDS, inter alia, through their respective youth organizations and, as appropriate, with the support of their families, in the decision-making, planning, implementation and evaluation of HIV/AIDS prevention and care programmes.

"36. Governments should ensure that prevention programmes include counselling for those who are infected with HIV in order to ensure that they take appropriate precautions to prevent the spread of the virus and to help them cope with the effects of living with HIV/AIDS.

"Supporting universal HIV/AIDS education, taking gender inequalities into account

"37. Trafficking of women and girls for prostitution and sexual slavery increases the vulnerability of young women to HIV/AIDS infection and is linked to the widespread feminization of poverty, sex tourism, sweatshops and other detrimental consequences of globalization. Governments should devise, enforce and strengthen effective youth-sensitive measures to combat, eliminate and prosecute all forms of trafficking in women and girls, including for sexual and economic exploitation, as part of a comprehensive anti-trafficking strategy within wider efforts to eliminate all forms of violence against women and girls.

"38. Governments should include appropriate information in school curricula and non-formal training programmes on the effects of high-risk behaviour, including intravenous drug use, on the transmission of HIV infection.

"39. Governments should give special attention, in all programmes aimed at providing information about and preventing HIV/AIDS among youth, to aspects of gender and to the disproportionate vulnerability of girls and young women.

"Legislation and legal instruments to protect vulnerable youth

"40. Governments should ensure non-discrimination and full and equal enjoyment of all human rights through the promotion of an active and visible policy of destigmatization of children orphaned and made vulnerable by HIV/AIDS.

"41. Governments should strengthen legal, policy, administrative and other measures for the promotion and protection of the full enjoyment of all human rights by youth, the protection of their dignity and the reduction of their vulnerability to HIV/AIDS through the elimination of all forms of discrimination and all types of sexual exploitation of young girls and boys, including for commercial reasons, as well as all forms of violence against women and girls, including harmful traditional and customary practices, abuse, rape and other forms of sexual violence, battering and trafficking in women and girls.

"42. Governments should intensify efforts to enact, strengthen or enforce, as appropriate, legislation, regulations and other measures to eliminate all forms of discrimination and to ensure the full enjoyment of all human rights and fundamental freedoms by youth living with HIV, including policies to secure their access to education, inheritance, employment, health care, social and health services, prevention, support and treatment, information and legal protection, while respecting their privacy and confidentiality and developing strategies to combat the stigma and social exclusion connected with the epidemic.

"IV. Armed conflict

"43. Development, peace and security and human rights are interlinked and mutually reinforcing. The scale of the violence perpetrated against civilians, including youth, in the past couple of decades is extremely worrisome. Armed conflicts have resulted in killings, the massive displacement of people, including youth, and the destruction of communities, which has impacted negatively on their development.

"44. Youth are often among the main victims of armed conflict. Children and youth are killed or maimed, made orphans, abducted, taken hostage, forcibly displaced, deprived of education and health care and left with deep emotional scars and trauma. Children illegally recruited as child soldiers are often forced to commit serious abuses. Armed conflict destroys the safe environment provided by a house, a family, adequate nutrition, education and employment. During conflict, health risks increase among youth, especially young women. Young women and girls face additional risks, in particular those of sexual violence and exploitation.

"45. During conflict, young men and women who are forced to take on 'adult' roles miss out on opportunities for personal or professional development. When conflict ends, many of the young people who must make the transition to adulthood while dealing with the traumas of war are at the same time required to adapt quickly to their new roles, often as parents and caretakers of the victims of war. Without services to help them deal with their situation, youth and young adults may fail to integrate into society.

“Proposals for action

“Protecting youth under age 18 from direct involvement in armed conflict

“46. Governments should ensure that children benefit from an early age from education about values, attitudes, modes of behaviour and ways of life in order to enable them to resolve any dispute peacefully and in a spirit of respect for human dignity, with tolerance and non-discrimination. Governments should promote a culture of peace, tolerance and dialogue, including in both formal and non-formal education.

“47. Governments should consider, as a matter of priority, the ratification and effective implementation of the Convention concerning the Prohibition and Immediate Action for the Elimination of the Worst Forms of Child Labour 1999 (Convention No. 182) of the International Labour Organization.

“48. Governments should take all feasible measures to ensure that members of their armed forces who have not attained the age of 18 years do not take direct part in hostilities and that those who have not attained the age of 18 years are not compulsorily recruited into their armed forces.

“49. Governments should take all necessary measures, in accordance with international humanitarian law and human rights law, as a matter of priority, to prevent the recruitment and use of children by armed groups, as distinct from the armed forces of a State, including the adoption of policies that do not tolerate the recruitment and use of children in armed conflict, and the legal measures necessary to prohibit and criminalize such practices.

“50. Governments should protect young persons in situations of armed conflict, post-conflict settings and settings involving refugees and internally displaced persons, where youth are at risk of violence and where their ability to seek and receive redress is often restricted, bearing in mind that peace is inextricably linked with equality between young women and young men and development, that armed and other types of conflicts and terrorism and hostage-taking still persist in many parts of the world, and that aggression, foreign occupation and ethnic and other types of conflicts are an ongoing reality affecting young persons in nearly every region from which they need to be protected.

“Providing for the reintegration of youth ex-combatants and protection of non-combatants

“51. Governments should provide opportunities for all youth who have been engaged in active combat, whether voluntarily or by force, to demobilize and contribute to society’s development if they seek to do so. In this regard, Governments should establish programmes to provide opportunities for youth ex-combatants to retool and retrain so as to facilitate their employment in economic activity and their reintegration into society, including family reunification.

“52. Governments should take all appropriate measures to promote physical and psychological recovery and social reintegration of children and young victims of armed conflicts, in particular by restoring access of those children and youth to health care and education, including through 'Education for All' programmes, as well as to put in place effective youth employment strategies to help provide a decent living for young people and to facilitate their reintegration into society.

"Promoting active involvement of youth in maintaining peace and security

"53. Governments should encourage the involvement of young people, where appropriate, in activities concerning the protection of children and youth affected by armed conflict, including programmes for reconciliation, peace consolidation and peacebuilding.

"V. Intergenerational issues

"54. Many aspects of the demographic transition, global economic development and globalization have influenced opportunities for the intergenerational exchange of knowledge, ideas and resources. The increase in lifespan implies that many adults may be able to share knowledge and resources with younger generations over a longer period of time. In recent times, greater longevity has resulted in situations where many older people live for longer periods in some form of dependency on younger generations. On the other hand, trends in globalization and development have resulted in situations where many young people are cut off from their families. In many developing countries and countries with economies in transition, it is the ageing population that is dominant in rural areas owing to the exodus of young adults. Older persons may be left behind without the traditional support of families and even without adequate financial resources. While older persons lose opportunities to receive support from younger members of families, younger persons also lose opportunities to benefit from the knowledge and guidance of older members of their families.

"55. At the family and community levels, intergenerational ties can be valuable for everyone. Individual and family choices, geographical mobility and the pressures of contemporary life can keep people apart, yet the great majority of people in all cultures maintain close relations with their families throughout their lives. These relationships work in both directions, with older persons often providing significant contributions financially, emotionally and in respect of the education and care of grandchildren and other kin, thereby making a crucial contribution to the stability of the family unit.

"56. The weakening of intergenerational connections in the context of ageing societies implies that various needs of youth, children and older persons, which may have been supported through intricate and complex familial relationships, are increasingly not being met and are instead becoming the responsibility of the State or the private sector.

"57. It is therefore incumbent on Governments and relevant sectors of society to develop programmes that renew or restore intergenerational solidarity. Where there has already been substantial erosion of the ability of communities to meet this objective, Governments should intervene to ensure that basic needs for protection are met.

"Proposals for action

"Strengthening families

"58. While respecting individual preferences for living arrangements, all sectors of society, including Governments, should develop programmes to strengthen families and to foster intergenerational relations.

"Empowering young women

"59. Governments should promote greater participation by young women in the labour force, including those living in rural and remote areas, by providing and developing the necessary skills to enable them to find employment, especially through taking measures to eliminate male and female stereotypes and through promoting role models, and to facilitate better reconciliation of work and family life.

"Strengthening intergenerational solidarity

"60. Government and private sector businesses should capitalize on the opportunity to use the experience and skills of older workers to train younger and newer employees.

"61. Governments should promote equality and solidarity between generations, including by offering young people full and effective participation in poverty eradication, employment creation and social integration programmes within their societies.

"62. All sectors of society should be encouraged to develop reciprocity in learning, which provides older persons with opportunities to learn from younger generations.

"63. Where traditional forms of social support have been reduced by migration, globalization and related situations, Governments should work with non-governmental organizations and the private sector to provide assistance and support to older caregivers, especially those providing care for HIV/AIDS orphans, in meeting the needs of their children and grandchildren.

"64. Governments should take steps to strengthen solidarity among generations and intergenerational partnerships through the promotion of activities that support intergenerational communication and understanding, and should encourage mutually responsive relationships between generations.

"65. The full and effective participation of young people and youth organizations at the local, national, regional and international levels is important for the realization of the Millennium Development Goals, the promotion and implementation of the World Programme of Action for Youth, and the evaluation of the progress achieved and the obstacles encountered in its implementation, and for support of the activities of mechanisms that have been set up by young people and youth organizations. Governments should encourage their participation in actions and decisions and in strengthening efforts to implement the World Programme of Action, bearing in mind that girls, boys, young women and young men have the same rights, but different needs and strengths, and that they are active agents in decision-making processes and for positive change and development in society."

46th plenary meeting
26 July 2007

2007/28

Social dimensions of the New Partnership for Africa's Development

The Economic and Social Council,

Recalling the outcomes of the World Summit for Social Development, held in Copenhagen from 6 to 12 March 1995,[138] and the twenty-fourth special session of the General Assembly, entitled "World Summit for Social Development and beyond: achieving social development for all in a globalizing world", held in Geneva from 26 June to 1 July 2000,[139]

Reaffirming the United Nations Millennium Declaration of 8 September 2000,[140] the United Nations Declaration on the New Partnership for Africa's Development of 16 September 2002[141] and General Assembly resolution 57/7 of 4 November 2002 on the final review and appraisal of the United Nations New Agenda for the Development of Africa in the 1990s and support for the New Partnership for Africa's Development,[142]

Recalling the conclusions of the African Union Extraordinary Summit on Employment and Poverty Alleviation, held in Ouagadougou on 8 and 9 September 2004,

Recognizing the commitments made in respect of meeting the special needs of Africa at the 2005 World Summit,[143]

Remaining concerned that Africa is the only continent currently not on track to achieve any of the goals set out in the Millennium Declaration by 2015, and in this regard emphasizing that concerted efforts and continued support are required to fulfil the commitments to addressing the special needs of Africa,

Bearing in mind the fact that African countries have primary responsibility for their own economic and social development, that the role of national policies and development strategies cannot be overemphasized and that their development efforts need to be supported by an enabling international economic environment, and in this regard recalling the support given by the International Conference on Financing for Development[144] to the New Partnership,

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[138] *Report of the World Summit for Social Development, Copenhagen, 6-12 March 1995* (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.96.IV.8), chap. I, resolution 1, annexes I and II.

[139] General Assembly resolution S-24/2.

[140] See General Assembly resolution 55/2.

[141] See General Assembly resolution 57/2.

[142] A/57/304, annex.

[143] See General Assembly resolution 60/1.

[144] *Report of the International Conference on Financing for Development, Monterrey, Mexico, 18-22 March 2002* (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.02.II.A.7), chap. I, resolution 1, annex.

1. *Welcomes* the progress made by the African countries in fulfilling their commitments, in the implementation of the New Partnership for Africa's Development,[142] to deepen democracy, human rights, good governance and sound economic management, and encourages African countries, with the participation of stakeholders, including civil society and the private sector, to intensify their efforts in this regard by developing and strengthening institutions for governance and creating an environment conducive to attracting foreign direct investment for the development of the region;

2. *Also welcomes* the progress that has been achieved in implementing the African Peer Review Mechanism, in particular the completion of the peer review process and the progress in implementing the recommendations of those reviews in some countries and the completion of the self-assessment process, the hosting of country support missions and the launching of the national preparatory process for the peer review in others, and urges African States that have not yet done so to join the peer review, as a matter of priority, and to strengthen the peer review process so as to ensure its efficient performance;

3. *Further welcomes* the efforts made by African countries and regional and subregional organizations, including the African Union, to mainstream a gender perspective and the empowerment of women in the implementation of the New Partnership;

4. *Recalls* that the African Union and the regional economic communities have a critical role to play in the implementation of the New Partnership, and in this regard encourages African countries, with the assistance of their development partners, to increase their support to enhancing the capacities of these institutions;

5. *Emphasizes* that progress in the implementation of the New Partnership also depends on a favourable national and international environment for Africa's growth and development, including measures to promote a policy environment conducive to private sector development and entrepreneurship;

6. *Also emphasizes* that democracy, respect for all human rights and fundamental freedoms, including the right to development, transparent and accountable governance and administration in all sectors of society, and effective participation by civil society, non-governmental organizations and the private sector are among the indispensable foundations for the realization of social and people-centred sustainable development;

7. *Further emphasizes* that rising poverty levels and social exclusion faced by most African countries require significant changes in the development of social policy and comprehensive social policies, inter alia, to reduce poverty, promote economic activity, growth and sustainable development, ensure employment creation and decent work for all, enhance social inclusion, political stability, democracy, good governance and the promotion and protection of human rights and fundamental freedoms and achieve Africa's social and economic objectives;

8. *Recognizes* that while social development is primarily the responsibility of Governments, international cooperation and assistance are essential for the full achievement of that goal;

9. *Also recognizes* the contribution made by Member States to the implementation of the New Partnership in the context of South-South cooperation,

welcomes, in that regard, the convening of the Beijing Summit of the Forum on China-Africa Cooperation on 4 and 5 November 2006 and the Africa-Latin America Summit, held in Abuja on 30 November and 1 December 2006, and encourages the international community, including the international financial institutions, to support the efforts of African countries, including through triangular cooperation;

10. *Welcomes* the various important initiatives of Africa's development partners in recent years, including those of the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development, the European Union and the Tokyo International Conference on African Development, including the Africa-Asia Business Forum, the Africa Action Plan of the Group of Eight, the report of the Commission for Africa entitled "Our common interest" and the Africa Partnership Forum, and in this regard emphasizes the importance of coordination in such initiatives for Africa;

11. *Urges* continuous support of measures to address the challenges of poverty eradication and sustainable development in Africa, including, as appropriate, debt relief, improved market access, support for the private sector and entrepreneurship, enhanced official development assistance, increased foreign direct investment and the transfer of technology;

12. *Welcomes* the recent increase in official development assistance pledged by many of the development partners, including the commitments of the Group of Eight and the European Union, which will lead to an increase in official development assistance to Africa of 25 billion dollars per year by 2010, and encourages all development partners to ensure aid effectiveness through the implementation of the Paris Declaration on Aid Effectiveness: Ownership, Harmonization, Alignment, Results and Mutual Accountability of 2005;[145]

13. *Recognizes* the need for national Governments and the international community to make continued efforts to increase the flow of new and additional resources for financing for development from all sources, public and private, domestic and foreign, to support the development of African countries;

14. *Welcomes* the efforts by development partners to align their financial and technical support to Africa more closely with the priorities of the New Partnership, as reflected in national poverty reduction strategies and in similar strategies, and encourages development partners to increase their efforts in this regard;

15. *Acknowledges* the activities of the Bretton Woods institutions and the African Development Bank in African countries, and invites those institutions to continue their support for the implementation of the priorities and objectives of the New Partnership;

16. *Notes* the growing collaboration among the entities of the United Nations system in support of the New Partnership, and requests the Secretary-General to promote greater coherence in the work of the United Nations system in support of the New Partnership, on the basis of the agreed clusters;

17. *Requests* the United Nations system to continue to provide assistance to the African Union, the secretariat of the New Partnership and African countries in

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[145] Available from http://www1.worldbank.org/harmonization/PARIS/FINALPARISDECLARATION.pdf.

developing projects and programmes within the scope of the priorities of the New Partnership;

18. *Invites* the Secretary-General, as a follow-up to the 2005 World Summit, to urge the organizations and bodies of the United Nations system to assist African countries in implementing quick-impact initiatives based on their national development priorities and strategies to enable them to achieve the Millennium Development Goals, and acknowledges in this regard recent commitments by some donor countries;

19. *Requests* the Secretary-General to continue to take measures to strengthen the Office of the Special Adviser on Africa, and requests the Office to collaborate with the Department of Economic and Social Affairs of the Secretariat and to include the social dimensions of the New Partnership in its comprehensive reports to the General Assembly at its sixty-second session;

20. *Requests* the Commission for Social Development to discuss, in its annual programme of work, regional programmes to promote social development so as to enable all regions of the United Nations system to share experiences and best practices, with the concurrence of concerned countries;

21. *Decides* that the Commission for Social Development should continue to give prominence to and raise awareness of the social dimensions of the New Partnership for Africa's Development and its implementation during its forty-sixth session, and in that regard requests the Commission, during the policy session of 2008, to provide recommendations on the measures required to achieve that end.

46th plenary meeting
26 July 2007

2007/29

Role of the Economic and Social Council in the integrated and coordinated implementation of the outcomes of and follow-up to major United Nations conferences and summits, in light of relevant General Assembly resolutions, including resolution 61/16

The Economic and Social Council,

Recalling its agreed conclusions 1995/1 of 28 July 1995[146] and 2002/1 of 26 July 2002[147] and its relevant resolutions on the integrated and coordinated implementation of and follow-up to the outcomes of the major United Nations conferences and summits, including its resolution 2006/44 of 28 July 2006 on the role of the Economic and Social Council in the integrated and coordinated implementation of the outcomes of and follow-up to major United Nations conferences and summits, in the light of General Assembly resolutions 50/227 of 24 May 1996, 52/12 B of 19 December 1997 and 57/270 B of 23 June 2003, its decision 2006/274 of 15 December 2006 on the follow-up to the implementation of Assembly resolution 61/16 on the strengthening of the Council and its resolution

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[146] *Official Records of the General Assembly, Fiftieth Session, Supplement No. 3* (A/50/3/Rev.1), chap. III, para. 22.

[147] Ibid., *Fifty-seventh Session, Supplement No. 3* (A/57/3/Rev.1), chap. V, para. 9.

2006/46 of 28 July 2006 on the follow-up to the World Summit on the Information Society and review of the Commission on Science and Technology for Development, as well as Assembly resolutions 50/227, 52/12 B, 57/270 B, 60/265 of 30 June 2006 and 61/16 of 20 November 2006,

Recalling also its decision 2006/206 of 10 February 2006 on adapting the work of the Economic and Social Council,

Recalling further the internationally agreed development goals, including the Millennium Development Goals, and the outcomes of the major United Nations conferences and summits and the review of their implementation in the economic, social and related fields,

Recalling the 2005 World Summit Outcome,[148]

Recalling also that the Council should increase its role in overseeing system-wide coordination and the balanced integration of economic, social and environmental aspects of United Nations policies and programmes aimed at promoting sustainable development, and reaffirming that the Commission on Sustainable Development should continue to be the high-level commission on sustainable development within the United Nations system and serve as a forum for consideration of issues related to integration of the three dimensions of sustainable development, as called for in General Assembly resolution 61/16,

Reaffirming the commitments to and emphasizing the need to fully implement the global partnership for development set out in the United Nations Millennium Declaration,[149] the Monterrey Consensus of the International Conference on Financing for Development[150] and the Plan of Implementation of the World Summit on Sustainable Development ("Johannesburg Plan of Implementation")[151] and to enhance the momentum generated by the 2005 World Summit in order to operationalize and implement, at all levels, the commitments set out in the outcomes of the major United Nations conferences and summits, including the 2005 World Summit, in the economic, social and related fields,

Noting the report of the Secretary-General on the role of the Council in the integrated and coordinated implementation of the outcomes of and follow-up to the major United Nations conferences and summits, in the light of General Assembly resolutions 50/227, 52/12 B, 57/270 B and 60/265,[152]

1. *Reaffirms* the need to continue to strengthen the Economic and Social Council as the central mechanism for system-wide coordination and thus promote the integrated and coordinated implementation of and follow-up to the outcomes of the major United Nations conferences in the economic, social and related fields, in accordance with the Charter of the United Nations and relevant General Assembly resolutions, in particular resolutions 50/227, 57/270 B and 61/16;

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[148] See General Assembly resolution 60/1.

[149] See General Assembly resolution 55/2.

[150] *Report of the International Conference on Financing for Development, Monterrey, Mexico, 18-22 March 2002* (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.02.II.A.7), chap. I, resolution 1, annex.

[151] *Report of the World Summit on Sustainable Development, Johannesburg, South Africa, 26 August-4 September 2002* (United Nations publications, Sales No. E.03.II.A.1 and corrigendum), chap. I, resolution 2, annex.

[152] A/62/89-E/2007/76.

2. *Notes* the completion of the review of their working methods by the functional commissions and other relevant bodies of the Council, and also notes the decision by some of the subsidiary bodies to continue to review their methods of work, as mandated in General Assembly resolution 57/270 B;

3. *Recognizes* the need to further enhance coordination and cooperation between the Council and its functional commissions and subsidiary bodies so as to allow the Council to carry out its crucial role as the central mechanism for system-wide coordination more effectively, while reiterating that, when mandated, the functional commissions should continue to have the primary responsibility for the review and assessment of progress made in implementing the outcomes of the United Nations conferences and summits in the economic, social and related fields;

4. *Acknowledges* the efforts of the Commission on Science and Technology for Development, in accordance with General Assembly resolutions 57/270 B and 60/252 of 27 March 2006 and Council resolution 2006/46, to effectively assist the Council as the focal point in the system-wide follow-up, in particular the review and assessment of progress made in implementing the outcomes of the World Summit on the Information Society,[153] while at the same time maintaining its original mandate on science and technology for development, also taking into account the provisions of paragraph 60 of the 2005 World Summit Outcome,[148] and also acknowledges the efforts of the Commission to use the multi-stakeholder approach effectively while preserving its intergovernmental nature;

5. *Recalls* the recommendation by the General Assembly that the Council establish a multi-year programme of work for the ministerial-level substantive reviews, in accordance with Assembly resolution 61/16;

6. *Requests* the functional commissions, the regional commissions and other relevant subsidiary bodies of the Council to continue contributing, as appropriate, and in accordance with their respective mandates, to the work of the Council in line with relevant General Assembly resolutions, particularly resolutions 57/270 B and 61/16;

7. *Stresses* the important contribution of civil society in the implementation of conference outcomes, and emphasizes that the contribution of non-governmental organizations and the private sector to the work of the Council should be further encouraged and improved, in accordance with the rules and procedures of the Council;

8. *Invites* the organizations of the United Nations system, including the Bretton Woods institutions and the World Trade Organization, to contribute, within their respective mandates, to the work of the Council, as appropriate, including to the integrated and coordinated implementation of the outcomes of and follow-up to major United Nations conferences and summits, in accordance with relevant General Assembly resolutions, including resolution 61/16;

9. *Requests* the Secretary-General to submit a report on the role of the Council in the integrated and coordinated implementation of the outcomes of and follow-up to major United Nations conferences and summits, in light of relevant General Assembly resolutions, including 61/16, which should also adequately reflect the work of the functional commissions in 2008, including actions taken to follow

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[153] See A/C.2/59/3 and A/60/687.

up the present resolution, for consideration by the Council at its substantive session of 2008.

47th plenary meeting
27 July 2007

2007/30
Follow-up to the International Conference on Financing for Development

The Economic and Social Council,

Recalling the International Conference on Financing for Development, held in Monterrey, Mexico, from 18 to 22 March 2002, and General Assembly resolutions 56/210 B of 9 July 2002, 57/250, 57/272 and 57/273 of 20 December 2002, 57/270 B of 23 June 2003, 58/230 of 23 December 2003, 59/225 of 22 December 2004, 60/188 of 22 December 2005 and 61/191 of 20 December 2006,

Recalling also its resolutions 2002/34 of 26 July 2002, 2003/47 of 24 July 2003, 2004/64 of 16 September 2004 and 2006/45 of 28 July 2006,

Recalling further the 2005 World Summit Outcome[154] and General Assembly resolution 60/265 of 30 June 2006 on the follow-up to the development outcome of the 2005 World Summit, including the Millennium Development Goals and the other internationally agreed development goals,

Recalling General Assembly resolution 61/16 of 20 November 2006,

Welcoming the decision by the General Assembly, contained in its resolution 61/191, that the Follow-up International Conference on Financing for Development to Review the Implementation of the Monterrey Consensus would be held in Doha in the second half of 2008,

Noting the commencement, in accordance with General Assembly resolutions 60/188 and 61/191, of the preparatory process for the review conference, through direct intergovernmental consultations of the whole with the participation of all Member States and the major institutional stakeholders involved in the financing for development process, on all issues related to the review conference,

Taking note of the High-level Dialogue on Financing for Development, which is to be held on 23 and 24 October 2007 in New York,

Welcoming the launch of the Development Cooperation Forum,

1. *Takes note* of the summary by the President of the Economic and Social Council of the special high-level meeting of the Council with the Bretton Woods institutions, the World Trade Organization and the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development, held in New York on 16 April 2007,[155] and of the note by the Secretary-General on coherence, coordination and cooperation in the context of the implementation of the Monterrey Consensus,[156] prepared in collaboration with

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[154] General Assembly resolution 60/1.

[155] A/62/76-E/2007/55 and Corr.1.

[156] E/2007/10 and Corr.1.

the major institutional stakeholders and other relevant organizations of the United Nations system;

2. *Reaffirms its resolve* to continue to make full use of the existing institutional arrangements for reviewing the implementation of the Monterrey Consensus of the International Conference on Financing for Development,[157] as set out in paragraph 69 of the Monterrey Consensus and in line with General Assembly resolution 57/270 B, including the high-level dialogues convened by the Assembly and the spring meetings of the Council with the Bretton Woods institutions, the World Trade Organization and the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development, bearing in mind the need to enhance the effectiveness of the follow-up process of the Monterrey Consensus;

3. *Requests* the President of the Council, with the support of the Financing for Development Office of the Department of Economic and Social Affairs of the Secretariat, to initiate consultations, including with all major institutional stakeholders, on how to enhance the impact of the special high-level meetings of the Council in order to:

(a) Focus the special high-level meetings on specific issues, in the context of the implementation of the Monterrey Consensus, within the holistic integrated approach of the Consensus, in consultation with all major institutional stakeholders, and to report thereon to the Council well in advance of the meeting, and underlines in this regard the importance of transparency and openness with respect to Member States;

(b) Finalize the preparations well in advance of the meeting, in order to facilitate the participation of all participants and ensure high-level participation;

(c) Discuss innovative ways and mechanisms to enhance interaction between the Council and the major institutional stakeholders in preparation of the special high-level meetings of the Council with the Bretton Woods institutions, the World Trade Organization and the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development;

(d) Request the regional commissions, with the support of regional development banks, as appropriate, and in cooperation with the relevant United Nations entities, to continue to strengthen their efforts in addressing regional and interregional aspects of the follow-up to the International Conference on Financing for Development, in the context of General Assembly resolution 58/230, undertake specific activities, and provide inputs to the follow-up to the Conference, including the spring meetings of the Council;

(e) Continue to involve all relevant stakeholders, including civil society organizations and the private sector, in accordance with the rules of procedure of the Council and the accreditation procedures and modalities of participation utilized at the International Conference on Financing for Development and in its preparatory process.

47th plenary meeting
27 July 2007

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[157] *Report of the International Conference on Financing for Development, Monterrey, Mexico, 18-22 March 2002* (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.02.II.A.7), chap. I, resolution 1, annex.

2007/31
Implementation of the Programme of Action for the Least Developed Countries for the Decade 2001-2010

The Economic and Social Council,

Recalling the Brussels Declaration[158] and the Programme of Action for the Least Developed Countries for the Decade 2001-2010,[159]

Recalling also its decision 2001/320 of 24 October 2001, in which it decided to establish, under the regular agenda item entitled "Integrated and coordinated implementation of and follow-up to the major United Nations conferences and summits", a regular sub-item entitled "Review and coordination of the implementation of the Programme of Action for the Least Developed Countries for the Decade 2001-2010",

Recalling further the ministerial declaration of the high-level segment of its substantive session of 2004 on the theme "Resources mobilization and enabling environment for poverty eradication in the context of the implementation of the Programme of Action for the Least Developed Countries for the Decade 2001-2010",[160]

Recalling its resolution 2006/41 of 27 July 2006,

Recalling also General Assembly resolutions 61/1 of 19 September 2006 and 61/211 of 20 December 2006,

1. *Takes note* of the annual progress report of the Secretary-General on the implementation of the Programme of Action for the Least Developed Countries for the Decade 2001-2010;[161]

2. *Reaffirms* that the Programme of Action for the Least Developed Countries for the Decade 2001-2010[159] constitutes a fundamental framework for a strong global partnership aimed at accelerating sustained economic growth, sustainable development and poverty eradication in the least developed countries;

3. *Remains concerned* over the insufficient and uneven progress achieved in the implementation of the Programme of Action, and stresses the need to address areas of weakness in its implementation and the continued precarious socio-economic situation in some least developed countries through a strong commitment to the objectives, goal and targets of the Programme of Action;

4. *Welcomes* the continued economic progress of many least developed countries, which has led to the fact that a number of countries are proceeding towards graduation from the list of least developed countries;

5. *Also welcomes* the contributions made in the lead-up to the midterm comprehensive global review of the implementation of the Programme of Action for the Least Developed Countries for the Decade 2001-2010, including the elaboration of the Cotonou Strategy for the Further Implementation of the Programme of Action

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[158] A/CONF.191/13, chap. I.

[159] Ibid., chap. II.

[160] See *Official Records of the General Assembly, Fifty-ninth Session, Supplement No. 3* (A/59/3/Rev.1), chap. III, para. 49.

[161] A/62/79-E/2007/63.

for the Least Developed Countries for the Decade 2001-2010[162] as an initiative owned and led by the least developed countries;

6. *Further welcomes* the Declaration[163] adopted by Heads of State and Government and heads of delegations participating in the high-level meeting of the sixty-first session of the General Assembly on the midterm comprehensive global review of the implementation of the Programme of Action for the Least Developed Countries for the Decade 2001-2010, in which they recommitted themselves to addressing the special needs of the least developed countries by making progress towards the goals of poverty eradication, peace and development;

7. *Stresses* that the internationally agreed development goals, including the Millennium Development Goals, can be effectively achieved in the least developed countries through, in particular, the timely fulfilment of the seven commitments of the Brussels Programme of Action;

8. *Reaffirms* that progress in the implementation of the Programme of Action will require effective implementation of national policies and priorities for the sustained economic growth and sustainable development of the least developed countries, as well as strong and committed partnership between those countries and their development partners;

9. *Underscores* the fact that for the further implementation of the Programme of Action, the least developed countries and their development partners must be guided by an integrated approach, a broader genuine partnership, country ownership, market considerations and results-oriented actions;

10. *Urges* the least developed countries to strengthen country ownership in the implementation of the Programme of Action by, inter alia, translating its goals and targets into specific measures within their national development frameworks and poverty eradication strategies, including, where they exist, poverty reduction strategy papers, promoting broad-based and inclusive dialogue on development with relevant stakeholders, including civil society and the private sector, and enhancing domestic resource mobilization and aid management;

11. *Urges* development partners to fully implement, in a timely manner, commitments in the Programme of Action and to exercise individual best efforts to continue to increase their financial and technical support for its implementation;

12. *Reiterates its invitation* to all development and trading partners to support the implementation of the transition strategy of countries graduating from the list of least developed countries, to avoid any abrupt reductions in either official development assistance or technical assistance provided to the graduated country and to consider extending to the graduated country trade preferences previously made available as a result of least developed country status, or reducing them in a phased manner;

13. *Encourages* the United Nations Resident Coordinator system to assist the least developed countries in translating goals and targets of the Programme of Action into concrete actions in the light of their national development priorities;

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[162] See A/61/117, annex I.

[163] See resolution 61/1.

14. *Encourages* the Resident Coordinator system and country teams, as well as country-level representatives of the Bretton Woods institutions, bilateral and multilateral donors and other development partners, to collaborate with and provide support to, as appropriate, the relevant development forums and follow-up mechanisms;

15. *Stresses*, within the context of the annual global reviews, as envisaged in the Programme of Action, the need to assess the implementation of the Programme of Action sector by sector, and in this regard invites the United Nations system and all relevant international organizations, consistent with their respective mandates, to report on the progress made in its implementation using quantifiable criteria and indicators to be measured against the goals and targets of the Programme of Action and to participate fully in reviews of the Programme of Action at the national, subregional, regional and global levels;

16. *Invites* the organs, organizations and bodies of the United Nations system and other relevant multilateral organizations to provide full support to and cooperation with the Office of the High Representative for the Least Developed Countries, Landlocked Developing Countries and Small Island Developing States;

17. *Requests* the Secretary-General to ensure, at the Secretariat level, the full mobilization and coordination of all parts of the United Nations system to facilitate coordinated implementation as well as coherence in the follow-up to and monitoring and review of the Programme of Action at the national, subregional, regional and global levels, including through such coordination mechanisms as the United Nations System Chief Executives Board for Coordination, the United Nations Development Group, the Executive Committee on Economic and Social Affairs and the Inter-agency Expert Group on the Millennium Development Goals Indicators;

18. *Reiterates* the critical importance of the participation of Government representatives from the least developed countries in the annual review of the Programme of Action by the Economic and Social Council, expresses, in this regard, its deep appreciation to those countries that have made voluntary contributions to the special trust fund established for this purpose by the Secretary-General, invites donor countries to continue to support participation of least developed countries in the annual review of the implementation of the Programme of Action, including by contributing generously to the special trust fund, and requests the Secretary-General to intensify his efforts to mobilize the necessary resources in order to ensure that the trust fund is adequately resourced;

19. *Reiterates its request* to the Secretary-General to include least developed country issues in all relevant reports in the economic, social and related fields in order to ensure the monitoring of their development in the broader context of the world economy;

20. *Looks forward* to the elaboration and submission by the Secretary-General to the General Assembly, at its sixty-second session, of a detailed and clearly defined advocacy strategy aimed at raising awareness about the objectives, goals and commitments of the Programme of Action with a view to facilitating its effective and timely implementation;

21. *Requests* the Secretary-General to submit an analytical and results-oriented annual progress report on the further implementation of the Programme of

Action and to make available adequate resources, within existing resources, for the preparation of such a report.

47th plenary meeting
27 July 2007

2007/32
Joint United Nations Programme on HIV/AIDS (UNAIDS)

The Economic and Social Council,

Recalling its resolution 2005/47 of 27 July 2005,

Welcoming the report of the Executive Director of the Joint United Nations Programme on HIV/AIDS (UNAIDS),[164] and appreciating the concerted efforts of the secretariat of the Joint Programme and its co-sponsoring agencies in fighting HIV/AIDS,

Recalling the goals and targets set forth in the Declaration of Commitment on HIV/AIDS, adopted by the General Assembly at its twenty-sixth special session in 2001,[165] the 2005 World Summit Outcome[166] and the Political Declaration on HIV/AIDS,[167] adopted on 2 June 2006 by the high-level meeting of the General Assembly on AIDS, as well as the HIV/AIDS-related goals contained in the United Nations Millennium Declaration of 2000,[168]

Recognizing that HIV/AIDS constitutes a global emergency and poses one of the most formidable challenges to the development, progress and stability of societies and the world at large and that it requires an exceptional and comprehensive global response,

Expressing serious concern about the continued global spread of HIV/AIDS, which exacerbates poverty and poses a major public-health challenge and a threat to economic and social development and to food security in heavily affected regions,

Acknowledging the need to close the gap between available resources, both technical and financial, and the resources necessary to combat HIV/AIDS,

Remaining deeply concerned by the overall expansion and feminization of the pandemic and by the fact that women now represent 50 per cent of people living with HIV worldwide and nearly 60 per cent of people living with HIV in Africa, and in this regard recognizing that gender inequalities and all forms of violence against women and girls increase their vulnerability to HIV/AIDS,

Reaffirming the importance of global coordination efforts to scale up sustainable, intensified and comprehensive HIV/AIDS responses in a comprehensive and inclusive partnership with people living with HIV, vulnerable groups, most affected communities, civil society and the private sector, within the framework of the "Three Ones" principle, as affirmed in the Political Declaration,

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[164] E/2007/56.

[165] General Assembly resolution S-26/2, annex.

[166] See General Assembly resolution 60/1.

[167] General Assembly resolution 60/262, annex.

[168] See General Assembly resolution 55/2.

1. *Urges* the Joint United Nations Programme on HIV/AIDS (UNAIDS) and the organizations and bodies of the United Nations system to intensify their support to Governments, with a view to achieving the goals contained in the United Nations Millennium Declaration[168] and the goals and targets contained in the Declaration of Commitment on HIV/AIDS,[165] the 2005 World Summit Outcome[166] and the Political Declaration on HIV/AIDS;[167]

2. *Encourages* Governments to provide full support to the reporting process set out in the Declaration of Commitment on HIV/AIDS and in the Political Declaration on HIV/AIDS, in particular in the preparation of the report of the Secretary-General to the General Assembly at its sixty-third session on the implementation of commitments made in the above-mentioned instruments, and to participate in its high-level plenary meetings;

3. *Commends* the Joint Programme for the steps it has taken to support countries in moving towards the goal of universal access to comprehensive prevention programmes, treatment, care and support by 2010 and for the development of its 2007-2010 strategic framework for UNAIDS support to countries' efforts to move towards universal access, endorsed by the Programme Coordinating Board of UNAIDS at its nineteenth meeting, held in Lusaka from 6 to 8 December 2006, as the principal guide to global, regional and country-level planning, budgeting, implementation and monitoring of progress of Joint Programme support to countries' efforts to move towards that goal;

4. *Reaffirms* the key role of the Joint Programme in supporting national processes that include civil society, especially key populations, in a meaningful way and in validating ambitious and comprehensive targets and incorporating them into costed national plans by the end of 2007, as reflected in the recommendations of the Programme Coordinating Board at its twentieth meeting held in Geneva from 25 to 27 June 2007, and encourages all countries that have not yet done so to set national targets towards universal access;

5. *Recalls* the commitments made in the Political Declaration to reduce the global HIV/AIDS resource gaps through greater domestic and international funding in order to enable countries to have access to predictable and sustainable financial resources, and urges all Governments, bilateral and multilateral donors and private donors to fully fund the Joint Programme unified budget and workplan for 2008-2009, in accordance with the principle of burden-sharing;

6. *Welcomes* the decision taken by the Programme Coordinating Board at its twentieth meeting, building on extensive consultations, to review and strengthen its own procedures and to improve coordination of the global HIV/AIDS response by the Joint Programme;

7. *Encourages* the fulfilment of the commitment to strengthen the United Nations response to AIDS at the country level, the UNAIDS technical support division of labour and the concept of a joint United Nations team and programme on AIDS, with the aim of harmonizing technical support, strengthening programmatic coherence and improving collective accountability of the United Nations system at the country level, and encourages the Joint Programme to fully participate in the process of the reform of the United Nations in respect of operational activities within the framework of its role as the coordinator for responses to HIV/AIDS;

8. *Welcomes* the improved collaboration between the Joint Programme and the Global Fund to Fight AIDS, Tuberculosis and Malaria and the decision taken by the Programme Coordinating Board at its twentieth meeting to review the existing memorandum of understanding between the Joint Programme and the Global Fund;

9. *Encourages* intensified advocacy and concrete implementation by the Joint Programme in order to ensure that the underlying obstacles to the goal of universal access are addressed at all levels and that an awareness is developed of the multisectoral, including the socio-economic, dimensions of HIV/AIDS;

10. *Acknowledges* the need to address the underlying obstacles to achieving the goal of universal access to prevention, treatment, care and support, including the gap in technical and financial resources available, as well as inadequate health infrastructure, so as to ensure an effective and successful response to the HIV/AIDS pandemic;

11. *Urges* Governments, donors and the Joint Programme to significantly expand efforts to address inequality and inequity between men and women, gender-based violence, including sexual and physical abuse of women, girls and boys, harmful gender-based practices and social and cultural norms, stigma, discrimination, deficiencies in sexual and reproductive health and lack of respect for human rights as major factors that heighten vulnerability to the HIV/AIDS pandemic, including through increased and better coordinated funding to national programmes and civil society partners;

12. *Requests* the Joint Programme to further develop and finalize its draft guidelines on gender in consultation with Governments, donors, the United Nations system, global HIV initiatives, civil society and all relevant stakeholders, focusing on concrete actions to achieve gender equality and equity in national HIV/AIDS responses;

13. *Emphasizes* that the prevention of HIV infection must be the mainstay of national, regional and international responses to the pandemic and the importance of prevention for vulnerable groups, such as injecting drug users, in the response to HIV/AIDS, commends the Joint Programme for its role in "uniting for HIV prevention" and supports the drive for more operational and specific targets for prevention at the national level n the move towards universal access, as highlighted by the Executive Director of UNAIDS at the nineteenth meeting of the Programme Coordinating Board;

14. *Encourages* the efforts towards harmonization, alignment, national leadership and ownership and "making the money work"[169] between and among development partners, as led by the Global Task Team on Improving AIDS Coordination among Multilateral Institutions and International Donors, and supports the continued building on the "Three Ones" principle as the framework for the response to HIV/AIDS at the country level;

15. *Urges* Governments, donors and other stakeholders, including the Joint Programme, to promote coherence in support to and alignment with national HIV/AIDS response strategies in a transparent, accountable and effective manner within the framework of the "Three Ones" principle;

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[169] "Making the money work" means working actively to implement the "Three Ones" principle in all countries.

16. *Takes note with appreciation* of the decision of the Programme Coordinating Board to carry out an external evaluation of the Joint Programme, and calls for a critical, constructive, inclusive and transparent evaluation;

17. *Requests* the Secretary-General to transmit to the Economic and Social Council, at its substantive session of 2009, a report prepared by the Executive Director of the Joint Programme, in collaboration with other relevant organizations and bodies of the United Nations system, which should include information on progress made in implementing the coordinated response of the United Nations system to the HIV/AIDS pandemic, the outcome of the aforementioned external evaluation of the Joint Programme and the independent assessment and review of the sustainability of HIV/AIDS financing.

47th plenary meeting
27 July 2007

2007/33

Mainstreaming a gender perspective into all policies and programmes in the United Nations system

The Economic and Social Council,

Reaffirming its agreed conclusions 1997/2 on mainstreaming a gender perspective into all policies and programmes in the United Nations system,[170] and recalling its resolutions 2001/41 of 26 July 2001, 2002/23 of 24 July 2002, 2003/49 of 24 July 2003, 2004/4 of 7 July 2004, 2005/31 of 26 July 2005 and 2006/36 of 27 July 2006,

Reaffirming also the commitment made at the 2005 World Summit to actively promote the mainstreaming of a gender perspective in the design, implementation, monitoring and evaluation of policies and programmes in all political, economic and social spheres and to further undertake to strengthen the capabilities of the United Nations system in the area of gender,

Acknowledging that enhancing women's opportunities, potential and activities requires a dual focus, namely, programmes aimed at meeting the basic and specific needs of women for capacity-building, organizational development and empowerment, together with gender mainstreaming in all programme formulation and implementation activities,

Recognizing that gender equality and the empowerment of women make an essential contribution to the work of the United Nations,

Noting the ongoing discussions in the General Assembly on the report of the Secretary-General[171] on the recommendations contained in the report of the High-level Panel on United Nations System-wide Coherence in the areas of development, humanitarian assistance and the environment,[172]

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[170] *Official Records of the General Assembly, Fifty-second Session, Supplement No. 3* (A/52/3/Rev.1), chap. IV, para. 4.

[171] A/61/836.

[172] See A/61/583.

Reaffirming that gender mainstreaming is a globally accepted strategy for achieving gender equality and constitutes a critical strategy in the implementation of the Beijing Platform for Action[173] and the outcomes of the twenty-third special session of the General Assembly,[174]

Recognizing that training is critical for increasing awareness, knowledge, commitment and the capacity of staff to mainstream a gender perspective into United Nations policies and programmes and that the provision of effective gender training requires adequate financial and human resources,

Underlining the catalytic role played by the Commission on the Status of Women, as well as the important role played by the Economic and Social Council and the General Assembly, in promoting and monitoring gender mainstreaming within the United Nations system,

Expressing serious concern that the urgent goal of 50/50 gender balance in the United Nations system, especially at senior and policymaking levels, with full respect for the principle of equitable geographical distribution, in conformity with Article 101, paragraph 3, of the Charter of the United Nations, remains unmet and that the representation of women in the United Nations system has remained almost static, with negligible improvement in some parts of the system, and in some cases has even decreased, as reflected in the report of the Secretary-General on the improvement of the status of women in the United Nations system,[175]

1. *Takes note with appreciation* of the report of the Secretary-General;[176]

2. *Recognizes* that the Inter-Agency Network on Women and Gender Equality remains an important forum for the exchange and cross-fertilization of ideas on gender mainstreaming within the United Nations system, and takes note of the ongoing discussions on the implementation of the policy and strategy for gender mainstreaming within the United Nations system;

3. *Encourages* all United Nations entities to continue investing in capacity development, including through mandatory training for all staff and personnel and training for senior managers, as a critical means of increasing the awareness, knowledge, commitment and competencies of staff with regard to mainstreaming a gender perspective in all United Nations policies and programmes;

4. *Recognizes* that a large gap remains between policy and practice and that building United Nations staff capacities alone is not sufficient for the Organization to meet its commitments and obligations with respect to gender mainstreaming, and requests the United Nations system, including United Nations agencies, funds and programmes within their organizational mandates, to:

(a) Strengthen institutional accountability mechanisms, including through a more effective monitoring and evaluation framework for gender mainstreaming based on common United Nations evaluation standards;

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[173] *Report of the Fourth World Conference on Women, Beijing, 4-15 September 1995* (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.96.IV.13), chap. I, resolution 1, annex II.

[174] General Assembly resolution S-23/2, annex, and resolution S-23/3, annex.

[175] A/61/318.

[176] E/2007/64.

(b) Strengthen accountability systems for both management and staff, through, inter alia, the inclusion of objectives and results related to gender mainstreaming in personnel workplans and appraisals;

(c) Continue efforts to achieve gender balance in appointments within the United Nations system at the Headquarters and country levels in positions that affect operational activities, including resident coordinator appointments and other high-level posts, with due regard to representation of women from developing countries and keeping in mind the principle of equitable geographic representation, in conformity with Article 101, paragraph 3, of the Charter of the United Nations;

(d) Ensure that programmes, plans and budgets visibly mainstream gender perspectives and allocate adequate financial and human resources for gender mainstreaming commensurate with the organizational gender equality goals, including for mandatory training on gender mainstreaming, especially gender analysis, for all staff and for the implementation of strategies, policies and action plans;

(e) Share and disseminate good practices, tools and methodologies electronically and through regular meetings on gender mainstreaming, including through the Inter-Agency Network on Women and Gender Equality and its task forces, as well as the United Nations country teams;

(f) Address gaps by strengthening coordination and synergy between policy and practice in mainstreaming a gender perspective in their respective fields of work;

(g) Enhance collaboration and coordination in the work of gender specialists and gender focal points working, inter alia, in the areas of peace and security, humanitarian affairs and economic and social development;

(h) Provide specific ongoing capacity-building, inter alia, through training for gender specialists and gender focal points, including in the field;

(i) Promote a United Nations system-wide common understanding of a results-based management framework with benchmarks and indicators for measuring progress in application of the gender mainstreaming strategy to achieve gender equality;

(j) Include clear gender equality results and gender-sensitive indicators in their strategic frameworks;

(k) Assess the gaps in gender mainstreaming and unify methodologies for evaluation after the implementation of gender mainstreaming policies and programmes within the United Nations system;

(l) Strengthen collaboration between United Nations country teams on gender equality programmes, including through joint activities and the strengthening of the capacity of gender theme groups to support such activities;

(m) Mainstream a gender perspective and pursue gender equality in their country programmes, planning instruments and sector-wide programmes and articulate specific country-level goals and targets in this field in accordance with national development strategies;

(n) Collaborate with the resident coordinator system to provide gender specialist resources in support of gender mainstreaming in country-level activities in all sectors in which they operate, working closely with relevant national counterparts;

(o) Promote inter-agency cooperation through the Inter-Agency Network on Women and Gender Equality and the United Nations System Chief Executives Board for Coordination, through its High-level Committee on Programmes and its High-level Committee on Management, in order to ensure consistency and synergy in the implementation of the United Nations system-wide policy and strategy on gender mainstreaming;

(p) Promote the collection, analysis and use of data disaggregated by sex during programme development and evaluation of gender mainstreaming to assess progress towards achieving gender equality and the empowerment of women;

5. *Requests* all relevant United Nations entities to maintain their efforts to raise awareness of gender issues within their organizations and across the United Nations system;

6. *Stresses* the important role that senior management plays in creating an environment that actively supports gender mainstreaming, and calls on it to do so;

7. *Requests* the Inter-Agency Network on Women and Gender Equality to continue to provide practical support to its members in gender mainstreaming, explore possibilities for developing an accessible and consolidated database of trained facilitators at the country and regional levels, in consultation with Member States, and report regularly to the United Nations System Chief Executives Board for Coordination through its High-level Committee on Programmes and its High-level Committee on Management in order to facilitate the incorporation of gender mainstreaming perspectives into their work;

8. *Requests* the Secretary-General to submit to the Economic and Social Council at its substantive session of 2008 a detailed report on the implementation of paragraph 4 of Council resolution 2006/36 and on progress made in the implementation of the present resolution.

47th plenary meeting
27 July 2007

2007/34

Report of the Committee for Development Policy on its ninth session

The Economic and Social Council,

Recalling General Assembly resolution 59/209 of 20 December 2004 on a smooth transition strategy for countries graduating from the list of least developed countries,

Recalling also its resolution 2004/66 of 5 November 2004, *Recalling further* the relevant paragraphs in the ministerial declaration of the high-level segment of the substantive session of 2007 of the Council,[177]

1. *Takes note* of the report of the Committee for Development Policy on its ninth session;[178]

2. *Endorses* the recommendation of the Committee contained therein[179] regarding the additional guidelines on the process for inclusion in and graduation of countries from the list of least developed countries, proposed in order to clarify and enhance the transparency of the existing procedures;[180]

3. *Takes note* of the decision of the Committee to establish guidelines to monitor the progress of graduated countries, as provided for in General Assembly resolution 59/209.[181]

47th plenary meeting
27 July 2007

2007/35
Report of the Committee for Development Policy on its eighth session

The Economic and Social Council,

Recalling its resolution 2004/66 of 5 November 2004,

Recalling also its decisions 2006/253 of 28 July 2006, 2006/266 of 15 December 2006 and 2007/212 of 15 March 2007 on the report of the Committee for Development Policy on its eighth session,[182] as well as the letter dated 5 April 2007 from the Chairperson of the Committee for Development Policy to the President of the Economic and Social Council containing the report of the Committee on the least developed country status of Samoa,[183]

Recalling further General Assembly resolution 59/209 of 20 December 2004 on a smooth transition strategy for countries graduating from the list of least developed countries,

Expressing its conviction that no country graduating from the least developed countries category should have its positive development disrupted or reversed, but should be able to continue and sustain its progress and development,

1. *Requests* the Committee for Development Policy to continue developing a consistent set of criteria that can be applied to all recommendations regarding the inclusion in and graduation from the list of least developed countries, with due

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[177] See A/62/3, chap. III, sect. C, para. 90, to appear in final form in *Official Records of the General Assembly, Sixty-second Session, Supplement No. 3* (A/62/3/Rev.1).

[178] *Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, 2007, Supplement No. 13* (E/2007/33).

[179] Ibid., chap. IV, sect. F, para. 23.

[180] Ibid., sects. A-E.

[181] Ibid., chap. V, para. 4.

[182] *Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, 2006, Supplement No. 13* (E/2006/33).

[183] E/2007/12.

account being taken of economic vulnerability as a structural characteristic of the least developed countries;

2. *Endorses* the recommendation of the Committee that Samoa be graduated from the list of least developed countries;[184]

3. *Recommends* that the General Assembly take note of the recommendation of the Committee that Samoa be graduated from the list of least developed countries.

47th plenary meeting
27 July 2007

2007/36

United Nations Public-Private Alliance for Rural Development

The Economic and Social Council,

Recalling the ministerial declaration of the high-level segment of its substantive session of 2003,[185] which underlined the importance of alliances and partnerships among actors in different sectors for the promotion of integrated rural development,

Recalling also General Assembly resolution 60/215 of 22 December 2005, entitled "Towards global partnerships",

Recalling further its resolutions 2004/49 of 23 July 2004 and 2005/42 of 26 July 2005 on the United Nations Public-Private Alliance for Rural Development, endorsing Madagascar and the Dominican Republic, respectively, as first and second pilot countries for the Alliance,

Underlining the importance of the contribution of the private sector, non-governmental organizations and civil society in general to the implementation of the outcomes of United Nations conferences in the economic, social and related fields,

Recalling the central role and responsibility of Governments in national and international policymaking,

Bearing in mind General Assembly resolution 58/129 of 19 December 2003, entitled "Towards global partnerships", and resolution 60/215, in both of which the Assembly, inter alia, identified the principles and objectives of such partnerships and welcomed the establishment of a multitude of partnerships at the field level, entered into by various United Nations organizations, Member States and other stakeholders, such as the United Nations Alliance,

Looking forward to the consideration of the issue of rural development by the Commission on Sustainable Development during its implementation cycle 2008/2009,

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[184] *Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, 2006, Supplement No. 13* (E/2006/33), chap. I, sect. A, recommendation 2.

[185] See *Official Records of the General Assembly, Fifty-eighth Session, Supplement No. 3* (A/58/3/Rev.1), chap. III, para. 35.

1. *Takes note* of the report of the Secretary-General;[186]

2. *Welcomes* the support provided by Member States, the organizations of the United Nations system, the private sector, non-governmental and civil society organizations and other relevant stakeholders to promoting relevant efforts in the pilot countries of the United Nations Public-Private Alliance for Rural Development;

3. *Takes note* of the recent launch of the Public-Private Alliance Foundation, as described in the letter dated 8 June 2007 from the Permanent Representative of Madagascar to the United Nations and the Chargé d'affaires a.i. of the Permanent Mission of the Dominican Republic to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Economic and Social Council;[187]

4. *Welcomes* the interest expressed and the initiative of the Governments of Angola and Ethiopia to serve as the third and fourth pilot countries for the United Nations Public-Private Alliance;

5. *Invites* all Member States, the funds, programmes and agencies of the United Nations system, the Bretton Woods institutions, civil society, the private sector and other relevant stakeholders to support the programmes and activities of the United Nations Public-Private Alliance in its mission to promote sustainable rural development, consistent with relevant resolutions and decisions of the General Assembly and the Council;

6. *Stresses* that activities of the funds and programmes and the specialized agencies of the United Nations system at the country level in support of the United Nations Public-Private Alliance should, whenever possible, be part of the implementation of the United Nations Development Assistance Framework;

7. *Invites* the Governments of Madagascar and the Dominican Republic, as pilot countries for the United Nations Public-Private Alliance, with support from relevant organizations of the United Nations system, to conduct an evaluation of the existing capacities of the relevant mechanisms for promoting and fast-tracking public-private partnerships;

8. *Invites* the organizations of the United Nations system and the Bretton Woods institutions that have established public-private partnership offices to assist in advocacy and in facilitating partnerships for sustainable rural development;

9. *Reaffirms its resolve* to create an environment that is conducive to sustainable development and the elimination of poverty, and invites Governments of the pilot countries to further consult with the private sector with a view to strengthening public-private partnerships in support of the Millennium Development Goals;

10. *Encourages* national and international development partners involved with public-private partnerships to share their experiences and best practices;

11. *Calls for* further dissemination of information and strengthening of global advocacy in favour of the pilot countries;

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[186] E/2007/61.

[187] E/2007/81.

12. *Requests* the Secretary-General to submit a report to the Economic and Social Council at its substantive session of 2009 on the implementation of the work of the United Nations Public-Private Alliance.

47th plenary meeting
27 July 2007

2007/37

Future work to strengthen the International Research and Training Institute for the Advancement of Women

The Economic and Social Council,

Recalling all its previous resolutions, including resolutions 1999/54 of 29 July 1999, 2000/24 of 28 July 2000, 2001/40 of 26 July 2001 and 2003/57 of 24 July 2003, on the strengthening of the International Research and Training Institute for the Advancement of Women,

Taking note of the report of the Executive Board of the International Research and Training Institute for the Advancement of Women on its fourth session[188] and of the recommendations and decisions contained therein,

Taking note also of the report of the Director of the Institute entitled "Comprehensive report and future projections for the International Research and Training Institute for the Advancement of Women", contained in the report of the Executive Board,[189]

1. *Reaffirms* the specific mandate of the International Research and Training Institute for the Advancement of Women, as a central focal point for research and training on gender issues within the United Nations system, to conduct research and training for gender equality and the empowerment of women;

2. *Requests* the Institute to strengthen its training and research activities, as appropriate, in accordance with its statute and with its strategic framework 2008-2011, adopted by the Executive Board in 2007, and in line with all relevant United Nations resolutions related, inter alia, to the advancement of women and gender equality in order to contribute to the achievement of the internationally agreed development goals, including the Millennium Development Goals, as follows:

(a) To intensify its training activities on the basis of lessons learned and replicate best practices and to continue to implement innovative methods of work, in order to have a concrete impact on policies and programmes at all levels and respond to both existing and future challenges, particularly in developing countries, including least developed countries in all regions;

(b) To further coordinate its activities and to develop its programme of work in collaboration with all relevant United Nations bodies and to strengthen its cooperation with Governments and national mechanisms of gender equality, as well as civil society, including non-governmental organizations, the private sector and academia;

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[188] E/2007/79.

[189] Ibid., annex I.

(c) To increase its cooperation with the Commission on the Status of Women and with other subsidiary bodies of the Economic and Social Council, particularly in bringing to their attention gender concerns in emerging issues;

3. *Stresses* the critical importance of voluntary financial contributions by Member States to the United Nations Trust Fund for the International Research and Training Institute for the Advancement of Women to enable it to carry out its mandate;

4. *Requests* the Institute to continue its efforts, including by developing a medium- and long-term resource mobilization strategy, so that current and potential donors devote a greater interest to the core budget and consider commitments to multi-year funding;

5. *Invites* States to make voluntary contributions to the Trust Fund;

6. *Decides* to continue considering the above issues and requests the Secretary-General to present a report on the implementation of the present resolution during its substantive session of 2008.

47th plenary meeting
27 July 2007

Decisions

2007/201 C

Elections, nominations, confirmations and appointments to subsidiary and related bodies of the Economic and Social Council

Appointment: Committee of Experts on International Cooperation in Tax Matters

At its 45th plenary meeting on 26 July 2007, the Economic and Social Council took note of the appointment by the Secretary-General of Miguel **Ferre Navarrete** (Spain) to the Committee for a term beginning on the date of appointment and expiring on 30 June 2009, to fill a vacancy arising from the resignation of José Antonio **Bustos Buiza** (Spain).

2007/219

Adoption of the agenda of the substantive session of 2007

At its 13th meeting, on 2 July 2007, the Economic and Social Council adopted the agenda of its substantive session of 2007[1] and approved the programme of work for the session.[2]

2007/220

Proposed amendments to the General Regulations of the World Food Programme

At its 30th meeting, on 12 July 2007, the Economic and Social Council decided to endorse the proposed amendments to the General Regulations of the World Food Programme[3] and recommended them for approval by the General Assembly, as follows:

I. Following the decision taken at its annual session in 2006 to adopt the International Public Sector Accounting Standards, the Executive Board of the World Food Programme endorsed the amendments to article VI, paragraph 2 (b) (viii) and article XIV, paragraph 6 (b) of the General Regulations. In accordance with the provisions contained in article XV of the General Regulations, the Executive Board hereby submits its recommendation, through the Economic and Social Council of the United Nations, the Council of the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations and the Conference of the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations for approval by the United Nations General Assembly.

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[1] E/2007/100 and Corr.1

[2] E/2007/L.6.

[3] *Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, 2007, Supplement No. 16* (E/2007/36), chap. I.

I. Proposed amendments to the General Regulations of the World Food Programme

(a) Article VI, paragraph 2 (b) (viii):

Current text:

"consider the biennial report on inspections and investigations, and take such action thereon as it considers appropriate."

Amended text:

"consider the annual report of the Inspector General and take such action thereon as it considers appropriate."

(b) Article XIV, paragraph 6 (b):

Current text:

"biennial financial statements of the World Food Programme, together with the report of the External Auditor;"

Amended text:

"annual financial statements of the World Food Programme, together with the report of the External Auditor;"

Subject to the approval of the above amendments the revised World Food Programme General Regulations shall enter into force on 1 January 2008.

II. Amendments to the General Rules of the World Food Programme

Also subject to the approval of the above amendments, the Executive Board approved revisions of General Rules VI.1 and X.8 hereby presented for information to the Economic and Social Council of the United Nations and the Council of the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations.

General Rule VI.1: Strategic plan

Current text:

"The Executive Director shall submit to the annual session of the Board, in the second year of each financial period, a strategic plan that will cover a four year period, be prepared every two years on a rolling basis and will highlight the main features of the proposed programme of work for the ensuing financial period."

Amended text:

"The Executive Director shall submit to the annual session of the Board, in the second year of each biennium, a strategic plan that will cover two successive Biennia. The strategic plan shall be prepared every two years on a rolling basis and will highlight the main features of the proposed programme of work for the first biennium."

General Rule X.8: Availability of resources

Current text:

"The Executive Director shall ensure that development projects submitted to the Board for approval, and development projects and country programme activities approved under the Executive Director's delegated authority, can be implemented within estimated available resources. Resource availability shall take into account pledges and contributions expected for the current financial period, as well as resources which can reasonably be expected to be contributed during the two subsequent financial periods, including resources which could be made available by the recipient government itself or by bilateral donors."

Amended text:

"The Executive Director shall ensure that development projects submitted to the Board for approval, and development projects and country programme activities approved under the Executive Director's delegated authority, can be implemented within estimated available resources. Resource availability shall take into account pledges and contributions expected for the current biennium, as well as resources which can reasonably be expected to be contributed during the two subsequent bienniums, including resources which could be made available by the recipient government itself or by bilateral donors."

2007/221

Documents considered by the Economic and Social Council in connection with the operational activities of the United Nations for international development cooperation

At its 30th meeting, on 12 July 2007, the Economic and Social Council took note of the following documents:

A. Follow-up to policy recommendations of the General Assembly and the Council

(a) Report of the Secretary-General on the triennial comprehensive policy review of operational activities for development of the United Nations system;[4]

(b) Report of the Secretary-General on the comprehensive statistical analysis of the financing of operational activities for development of the United Nations system (A/62/74-E/2007/54);[5]

B. Reports of the Executive Boards of the United Nations Development Programme/United Nations Population Fund, the United Nations Children's Fund and the World Food Programme

(c) Joint report of the Administrator of the United Nations Development Programme and the Executive Director of the United Nations Population Fund to the Economic and Social Council;[6]

(d) Annual report of the United Nations Children's Fund to the Economic and Social Council;[7]

(e) Note by the Secretary-General transmitting the annual report of the Executive Board of the World Food Programme for 2006;[8]

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[4] A/62/73-E/2007/52.

[5] A/62/74-E/2007/54.

[6] E/2007/5.

[7] E/2007/6.

[8] E/2007/14.

(f) Report of the Executive Board of the United Nations Children's Fund on the work of its 2007 first regular session;[9]

(g) Addendum to the report of the Executive Board of the United Nations Children's Fund on the work of its 2007 first regular session: joint meeting of the Executive Boards of the United Nations Development Programme/United Nations Population Fund, the United Nations Children's Fund and the World Food Programme;[10]

(h) Report of the Executive Board of the World Food Programme on its first and second regular sessions and its annual session of 2006;[11]

(i) Report of the Executive Board of the United Nations Children's Fund on its first, second and annual sessions of 2006;[12]

(j) Report of the Executive Board of the United Nations Development Programme/United Nations Population Fund on its work during 2006.[13]

2007/222

Documents considered by the Economic and Social Council in connection with coordination, programme and other questions: reports of coordination bodies

At its 37th meeting, on 20 July 2007, the Economic and Social Council took note of the following documents:

(a) Report of the Committee for Programme and Coordination on its forty-seventh session;[14]

(b) Annual overview report of the United Nations System Chief Executives Board for Coordination for 2006/07.[15]

2007/223

Applications for consultative status and requests for reclassification received from non-governmental organizations

At its 38th meeting, on 20 July 2007, the Economic and Social Council decided:

(a) To grant consultative status to the following non-governmental organizations:

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[9] E/2007/34 (Part I).

[10] E/2007/34 (Part I)/Add.1.

[11] *Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, 2007, Supplement No. 16* (E/2007/36).

[12] E/2006/34/Rev.1.

[13] *Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, 2006, Supplement No. 15* (E/2006/35).

[14] *Official Records of the General Assembly, Sixty-second session, Supplement No. 16* (A/62/16).

[15] E/2007/69.

Special consultative status

A Child is Missing

Africa and Middle East Refugee Assistance

African Youth for Transparency

AIDS Action

AIESEC International

All Russian Society of the Deaf

Alliance Niger-Nature

American Conservative Union

Asian Centre for Human Rights

Asociación Mensajeros de la Paz

Asociación Proyecto Hombre

Association des volontaires pour l'assistance au développement en Guinée

Association for Reproductive and Family Health

Association of Asian Confederation of Credit Unions

Bahrain Women Society

Bangwe et Dialogue

Bhagwan Mahaveer Viklang Sahayata Samiti

Center for Human Rights and Environment

Centre d'étude et de recherche pour l'intégration régionale et le développement en Afrique

Centro de Estudios de Estado y Sociedad

Child Development Foundation

Children of the World Fund

China International Public Relations Association

Christian Legal Fellowship

Club of Madrid

Coalition for Community Participation in Governance

Company of the Daughters of Charity of Saint Vincent de Paul

Confédération fiscale européenne

Conseil de jeunesse pluriculturelle

Conseil international du sport militaire

Convention of Independent Financial Advisors

Dianova International

Du pain pour chaque enfant

Education pour la population et la vie familiale

Equidad de Género: Ciudadania, Trabajo y Familia

Ethics and Religious Liberty Commission of the Southern Baptist Convention

Euromontana

Fondation Congo Assistance

Fondation Espace Afrique

Fondation Humanus

Foundation for Ecological Security

Geneva International Model United Nations

Global Metro City: the Global Forum

Good People World Family

Grupo de Información en Reproducción Elegida

Helsinki Foundation for Human Rights

Human Rights Congress for Bangladesh Minorities

Institut du développement durable et des relations internationales

International Eurasia Press Fund

International Harm Reduction Association

International Network for Small and Medium Sized Enterprises

International Peacebuilding Alliance

International Planned Parenthood Federation (East and South-East Asia and Oceania Region)

Isha Foundation

Join Together Society

Kenya Women's Political Caucus

Korean Sharing Movement

L'auravetl'an Information and Education Network of Indigenous People

Legal Service Coalition

Local Initiatives Program

Lutte contre les violences faites aux femmes et enfants mineurs

National Committee for UNIFEM (Japan)

Ni putes ni soumises

Palakkad District Consumers' Association

People to People International

Prasad Project

Projecto de Saúde em Lisboa

Ramola Bhar Charitable Trust: Project STOP

Safari Club International Foundation

Salesian Missions

Samaritan Community Center

Singamma Sreenivasan Foundation

Solidarité africaine pour la préservation de la paix et de l'environnement en République Centrafricaine

Sudan Association for Combating Landmines

Sudanese Women General Union

Suzanne Mubarak Women's International Peace Movement

Tandem Project

Transform Drug Policy Foundation

Tribal Link Foundation

Udisha

Vali-Asr Rehabilitation Institute

Viet Nam Family Planning Association

Women Chamber of Commerce and Industry Foundation

World Federation of the Deafblind

World Wind Energy Association

Youth Awareness Environmental Forum

Roster

Association amis du centre hospitalier universitaire Mohammed VI

Association of International Automobile Carriers of the Republic of Tajikistan

Build Jamaica Foundation

Fédération internationale des grossistes, importateurs et exportateurs en fournitures automobiles

Korea Institute of Brain Science

Marine Conservation Biology Institute

(b) To reclassify the following non-governmental organization from special consultative status to general consultative status:

International Cooperation for Development and Solidarity

(c) To reclassify the following non-governmental organizations from Roster to special consultative status:

Foundation for Research on Technology Migration and Integration

Globus et Locus

International Council for Game and Wildlife Conservation

International Ocean Institute

(d) To note that the Committee took note of the quadrennial reports of the following non-governmental organizations:

Africa Legal Aid

African American Islamic Institute

AFS Intercultural Programs

American Society of Criminology

Anti-Slavery International

Asian Indigenous and Tribal Peoples Network

Asian Institute of Transport Development

Assembly of the First Nations

Association d'assistance aux grands handicapés à domicile

Association des états généraux des étudiants de l'Europe

Association européenne contre les violences faites aux femmes au travail

Association internationale des mouvements familiaux de formation rurale

Association pour la formation et l'insertion sociale de l'adolescent et de la femme

Becket Fund for Religious Liberty

Brahma Kumaris World Spiritual University

Canadian HIV/AIDS Legal Network

Canadian Race Relations Foundation

CARE

Centre Europe-Tiers Monde

Centre for Women, the Earth, the Divine

China Disabled Persons' Federation

Chinese People's Association for Peace and Disarmament

Chinese Women's Association of America

Church World Service

Cohort for Research on Environment, Urban Management and Human Settlements

Collectif sénégalais des africaines pour la promotion de l'éducation relative à l'environnement

Comité d'action pour les droits de l'enfant et de la femme

Conference of Non-Governmental Organizations in Consultative Relationship with the United Nations

Couple to Couple League International

Development Alternatives with Women for a New Era

Dominican Leadership Conference

Dominicans for Justice and Peace (Order of Preachers)

Ecopeace: Middle East Environment NGO Forum

Families of Victims of Involuntary Disappearance

Family Health International

Family Research Council

Federation of National Representations of the Experiment in International Living

Federation of Women Lawyers Kenya

Friends World Committee for Consultation

General Confederation of Trade Unions

Hong Kong Federation of Women's Centres

ICLEI: Local Governments for Sustainability

Indonesian Child Welfare Foundation

Indonesian National Council on Social Welfare

International Association for Human Values

International Association of Lions Clubs

International Center for Research on Women

International College of Surgeons

International Commission on Irrigation and Drainage

International Communities for the Renewal of the Earth

International Council for Research and Innovation in Building and Construction

International Council of Chemical Associations

International Environmental Law Research Centre

International Federation of Inspection Agencies

International Federation of Training and Development Organizations

International Fund for Animal Welfare

International Health Awareness Network

International Investment Center

International PEN

International Research Foundation for Development

International Society of Doctors for the Environment

International Union of Psychological Science

International Women's Writing Guild

International Women's Year Liaison Group

INTERSOS

IPAS

Junior Chamber International

Kitakyushu Forum on Asian Women

Kiwanis International

Korea Freedom League

MAMTA Health Institute for Mother and Child

Maryknoll Fathers and Brothers

Maryknoll Sisters of St. Dominic

Medico International

Mediterranean Women's Studies Center

Mennonite Central Committee

National Association of Criminal Defense Lawyers

National Center for Missing and Exploited Children

Native American Rights Funds

Netherlands Centre for Indigenous Peoples

Network of East-West Women

Open Family Australia

Organization of the Solidarity of the Peoples of Asia, Africa and Latin America

Oxfam International

Parliamentarians for Global Action

Peace Boat

Population Reference Bureau

Rainforest Foundation

Rehabilitation International

School Sisters of Notre Dame

Society for International Development

Sovereign Military Order of the Temple of Jerusalem

Teresian Association

United Nations Watch

Womankind Worldwide

World Information Transfer

World Organization of the Scout Movement

World Road Association

(e) To note that the Committee decided to close consideration of the request for consultative status made by the following non-governmental organizations:

Angel Foundation

Association Wadelbarka pour la prospérité des familles mauritaniennes

Conflict Management Group

Religious Freedom Coalition

2007/224
Application of the World Sindhi Institute

At its 38th meeting, on 20 July 2007, the Economic and Social Council decided not to grant consultative status to the non-governmental organization World Sindhi Institute.

2007/225
Application of the non-governmental organization Coalition gaie et lesbienne du Québec

At its 38th meeting, on 20 July 2007, the Economic and Social Council, having considered the report of the Committee on Non-Governmental Organizations on its 2007 regular session and draft decision III contained therein,[16] decided to grant consultative status to the Coalition gaie et lesbienne du Québec.

2007/226
Application of Geneva Call

At its 38th meeting, on 20 July 2007, the Economic and Social Council took note of the withdrawal of the application of the non-governmental organization Geneva Call for consultative status with the Council.

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[16] See E/2007/32 (Part I) and Corr.1, chap. I.

2007/227

Report of the Committee on Non-Governmental Organizations on its 2007 regular session

At its 38th meeting, on 20 July 2007, the Economic and Social Council took note of the report of the Committee on Non-Governmental Organizations on its 2007 regular session.[17]

2007/228

Applications for consultative status and requests for reclassification received from non-governmental organizations

At its 38th meeting, on 20 July 2007, the Economic and Social Council decided:

(a) To grant consultative status to the following 89 non-governmental organizations:

General consultative status

International Trade Union Confederation

Special consultative status

Abraham Fund Initiatives

Aldet Centre: Saint Lucia

Al-Hakim Foundation

American Youth Understanding Diabetes Abroad

Armenian Constitutional Right-Protective Centre

AsayeSefid

Asia Pacific Women's Watch

Asian Peoples' Disability Alliance

Asociatia Pro Democratia

Association des consommateurs de telécommunications de Côte d'Ivoire

Association for Emissions Control by Catalyst

Association internationale des régions francophones

Association marocaine des droits humains

Association Nationale Al Hidn

Bangladesh Scholarship Council

Bangladesh Women Chamber of Commerce and Industry

BAOBAB for Women's Human Rights

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[17] E/2007/32 (Part I) and Corr.1.

Canadian Centre on Substance Abuse

Center for Democratic Renewal

Center for Inter-ethnic Cooperation

Cercle national des droits de l'homme

Ankara Foundation of Children with Leukemia

China Association for NGO Cooperation

China Association for Preservation and Development of Tibetan Culture

China Great Wall Society

Comité Français pour l'Afrique du Sud

Community Anti-Drug Coalitions of America

Community Based Rehabilitation Network (South Asia)

Concern Worldwide (US)

Coordination des associations et ONG féminines du Mali

Credo-Action

December 18 vzw

Dignity International

Egyptian Center for Women's Rights

European Centre for Law and Justice

European Transport Safety Council

Federación Internacional de Asociaciones de Ayuda Social, Ecológica y Cultural

Fundación Antonio Núñez Jiménez de la Naturaleza y el Hombre

Fundación Diagrama: Intervención Psicosocial

Fundación MIR

Fundación Sales

Fundación Salvadoreña para el Desarrollo Económico y Social

Global Alliance for TB Drug Development

Indian National Trust for Art and Cultural Heritage

Information Society of Ukraine

Initiatives Researches Experiences for a New Europe

Inner Trip Reiyukai International

Institute for Sustainable Development and Research

Institute for International Urban Development

Institute on Human Rights and the Holocaust

International Bureau for Epilepsy

International Medical Corps

Islamic Human Rights Commission

Jamaican Association on Mental Retardation

Jana Utthan Pratisthan

Katimavik

Kurdistan Reconstruction and Development Society

Lama Gangchen World Peace Foundation

Malaysian Medical Relief Society

Maryam Ghasemi Educational Charity Institute

Microteam education, apprentissage et nouvelles technologies

Mision Mujer AC

National Children's and Youth Law Centre

National Union of the Association of Protection of Motherhood, Childhood and Families

Network Movement for Justice and Development

Nonviolent Peaceforce

Norwegian Forum for Environment and Development

OISCA-International (South India Chapter)

Pew Institute for Ocean Science

Réseau international des organismes de bassin

Réseaux I.P. Européens Network Coordination Centre

Sahara for Life Trust

SHATIL for Social Change Organizations

Society for the Promotion of Youth and Masses

Society for Women and AIDS in Africa

Sodalitas

SOUL Society for the Development of Women and Children

Swiss Catholic Lenten Fund

UNIFEM Australia

United Religions Initiative

United States Burn Support Organization

Woïyo Kondeye

World Federation of Khoja Shia Ithna-Asheri Muslim Communities

World Mission Foundation

World Network of Users and Survivors of Psychiatry

Yayasan Cinta Anak Bangsa

Roster consultative status

European Landowners' Organization

International Council of Forest and Paper Associations

(b) To reclassify the following non-governmental organization from roster consultative status to special consultative status:

UNESCO Centre of Catalonia

(c) To note that the Committee took note of the quadrennial reports of the following 56 organizations:

8th Day Center for Justice

African Services Committee

Agencia Latinoamericana de Información

American Society of Safety Engineers

Association for Aid and Relief (Japan)

Association of Presbyterian Women of Aotearoa (New Zealand)

Baha'í International Community

Canadian Research Institute for the Advancement of Women

Caribbean Association for Feminist Research and Action

Center for Psychology and Social Change

Counterpart International

Delta Sigma Theta Sorority

Eagle Forum

Education International

Fédération européenne des femmes actives au foyer

Foundation for Democracy in Africa

Global Alliance for Women's Health

Grail

Grassroots Organizations Operating Together in Sisterhood

Greenpeace International

Health on the Net Foundation

Human Resource Development Foundation

Imam Sadr Foundation

Institute for Energy and Environmental Research

Interfaith International
International AIDS Vaccine Initiative
International Association of Ports and Harbors
International Chamber of Commerce
International Confederation of Free Trade Unions
International Council of Voluntary Agencies
International Council on Jewish Social and Welfare Services
International Federation of Women Lawyers
International First Aid Society
International Institute for Non-Aligned Studies
International League for Human Rights
International Organization of Supreme Audit Institutions
International Psychoanalytical Association Trust
International Women's Democracy Center
International Young Catholic Students
Interregional Union of Life Help for Mentally Handicapped Persons "Sail of Hope"
Italian Association for Women in Development
JMJ Children's Fund of Canada
Korea International Volunteer Organization
Leadership for Environment and Development International
Marmara Group Strategic and Social Research Foundation
Mercy Corps International
National Association for Resource Improvement
National Federation of Women for Democracy
National Rehabilitation and Development Centre
New South Wales Aboriginal Land Council
Pauktuutit Inuit Women's Association of Canada
Presbyterian Church (USA)
Real Women of Canada
Sisters of Mercy of the Americas
Women Against Rape
World Federation of Trade Unions

(d) To note that the Committee closed consideration of the application for consultative status made by the following three non-governmental organizations:

Association El Houda pour l'action feminine

Global Ecolabelling Network

Southern Organizing Cooperative

2007/229

Suspension of consultative status of the non-governmental organization Liberal International

At its 38th meeting, on 20 July 2007, the Economic and Social Council decided to suspend the consultative status of the non-governmental organization Liberal International for a period of one year.

2007/230

Application of the non-governmental organization Jewish National Fund

At its 38th meeting, on 20 July 2007, the Economic and Social Council decided not to grant consultative status to the non-governmental organization Jewish National Fund.

2007/231

Application of the non-governmental organization Swedish Federation for Lesbian, Gay, Bisexual and Transgender Rights

At its 38th meeting, on 20 July 2007, the Economic and Social Council, having considered the report of the Committee on Non-Governmental Organizations on its resumed 2007 session and draft decision IV contained therein,[18] decided to grant consultative status to the Swedish Federation for Lesbian, Gay, Bisexual and Transgender Rights.

2007/232

Dates of the 2008 session of the Committee on Non-Governmental Organizations and provisional agenda

At its 38th meeting, on 20 July 2007, the Economic and Social Council:

(a) Decided that the 2008 regular session of the Committee will be held from 21 to 30 January 2008 and its resumed session from 29 May to 6 June 2008;

(b) Approved the provisional agenda and documentation for the 2008 session of the Committee as set out below.

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[18] See E/2007/32 (Part II) and Corr.1, chap. I.A.

1. **Election of officers.**
2. **Adoption of the agenda and other organizational matters.**
3. **Applications for consultative status and requests for reclassification received from non-governmental organizations:**
    - **(a) Applications for consultative status and requests for reclassification deferred from previous sessions of the Committee;**
    - **(b) New applications for consultative status and new requests for reclassification;**
    - **(c) Applications of non-governmental organizations in consultative status with the Economic and Social Council that have merged with non-governmental organizations without such consultative status.**
4. **Quadrennial reports submitted by non-governmental organizations in consultative status with the Economic and Social Council:**
    - **(a) Deferred quadrennial reports submitted by non-governmental organizations in consultative status with the Council;**
    - **(b) Review of quadrennial reports submitted by non-governmental organizations in consultative status with the Council.**
5. **Strengthening of the Non-Governmental Organizations Section of the Department of Economic and Social Affairs of the United Nations Secretariat.**
6. **Review of the methods of work of the Committee: implementation of Economic and Social Council resolution 1996/31, including the process of accreditation of representatives of non-governmental organizations, and Council decision 1995/304:**
    - **(a) Process of accreditation of representatives of non-governmental organizations;**
    - **(b) Consideration of issues on the agenda of the informal working group;**
    - **(c) Other related matters.**
7. **Implementation of Economic and Social Council resolution 2006/46.**
8. **Consideration of special reports.**
9. **General voluntary trust fund in support of the United Nations Non-Governmental Organizations Informal Regional Network.**
10. **Provisional agenda and documentation for the 2009 session of the Committee.**
11. **Adoption of the report of the Committee.**

2007/233

Report of the Committee on Non-Governmental Organizations on its resumed 2007 session

At its 38th meeting, on 20 July 2007, the Economic and Social Council took note of the report of the Committee on Non-Governmental Organizations on its 2007 resumed session.[19]

2007/234

Dates of the meetings of the Commission on Sustainable Development during its 2008/2009 cycle

At its 40th meeting, on 23 July 2007, the Economic and Social Council, recalling General Assembly resolution 59/265 of 23 December 2004, in which the Assembly decided, inter alia, that there should be an intervening period of at least two weeks between the closing of the sessions of relevant intergovernmental bodies and the beginning of the session of the Commission on Sustainable Development, and also recalling Commission on Sustainable Development resolution 13/1, in which the Commission decided, inter alia, to devote, in 2008, a separate segment at the end of its review session to monitor and follow up the implementation of decisions on water and sanitation and their interlinkages taken at the Commission's thirteenth session, decided that the sixteenth session of the Commission (review session) should take place from 5 to 16 May 2008, that the intergovernmental preparatory meeting for the seventeenth session of the Commission should take place from 23 to 27 February 2009 and that the seventeenth session of the Commission (policy session) should take place from 4 to 15 May 2009.

2007/235

Report of the Commission on Sustainable Development on its fifteenth session and provisional agenda for the sixteenth session of the Commission

At its 40th meeting, on 23 July 2007, the Economic and Social Council took note of the report of the Commission on Sustainable Development on its fifteenth session[20] and approved the provisional agenda for the sixteenth session of the Commission as set out below.

Provisional agenda

1. Election of officers.
2. Adoption of the agenda and organization of work.
3. Thematic cluster for the implementation cycle 2008-2009 (review session):
    (a) Agriculture;
    (b) Rural development;

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[19] E/2007/32 (Part II) and Corr.1.

[20] *Official Records of Economic and Social Council*, 2007, *Supplement No. 9* (E/2007/29).

(c) Land;

(d) Drought;

(e) Desertification;

(f) Africa.

4. Review of the implementation of the decisions on water and sanitation and their interlinkages taken by the Commission at its thirteenth session.

5. Provisional agenda for the seventeenth session of the Commission.

6. Adoption of the report of the Commission on its sixteenth session.

2007/236

Report of the Statistical Commission on its thirty-eighth session and provisional agenda and dates for the thirty-ninth session of the Commission

At its 41st meeting, on 24 July 2007, the Economic and Social Council:

(a) Took note of the report of the Statistical Commission on its thirty-eighth session;[21]

(b) Decided that the thirty-ninth session of the Commission shall be held in New York from 26 to 29 February 2008;

(c) Approved the provisional agenda and documentation for the thirty-ninth session of the Commission as set out below:

Provisional agenda for the thirty-ninth session of the Commission

1. Election of officers.

2. Adoption of the agenda and other organizational matters.

   Documentation

   Provisional agenda and annotations

   Note by the Secretariat on the organization of the work of the session

   Note by the Secretariat on the state of preparation of documentation for the session

3. Programme review: employment statistics.

   Documentation

   Report of the programme reviewer

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[21] *Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, 2007, Supplement No. 4* (E/2007/24).

4. Demographic and social statistics:

   (a) Human settlements statistics;

   Documentation

   Report of the United Nations Human Settlements Programme

   (b) Paris Group on Labour and Compensation;

   Documentation

   Report of the Paris Group on Labour and Compensation

   (c) Health statistics;

   Documentation

   Report of the Intersecretariat Working Group on Health Statistics

   (d) Social statistics;

   Documentation

   Report of the Secretary-General

   (e) Education statistics;

   Documentation

   Report of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization

   (f) Statistics of drugs and drug use.

   Documentation

   Report of the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime

5. Economic statistics:

   (a) National accounts;

   Documentation

   Report of the Intersecretariat Working Group on National Accounts

   (b) Round table on business survey frames;

   Documentation

   Report of the round table on business survey frames

   (c) International merchandise trade statistics;

   Documentation

   Report of the Task Force on International Merchandise Trade Statistics

   (d) Statistics of international trade in services;

   Documentation

   Report of the Task Force on Statistics of International Trade in Services

(e) Statistics of services;

Documentation

Report of the Intersecretariat Working Group on Services Statistics

(f) Tourism statistics;

Documentation

Joint Report of the Secretary-General and the World Tourism Organization

(g) International Comparison Programme;

Documentation

Report of the World Bank

(h) Ottawa Group on Price Indexes;

Documentation

Report of the Ottawa Group on Price Indexes

(i) Statistics of science and technology;

Documentation

Report of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization

(j) Delhi Group on Informal Sector Statistics;

Documentation

Report of the Delhi Group on Informal Sector Statistics

(k) Integrated economic statistics;

Documentation

Report of the Friends of the Chair

(l) Short-term economic indicators;

Documentation

Report of the Secretary-General

(m) Industrial statistics;

Documentation

Report of the Secretary-General

(n) Distributive-trade statistics;

Documentation

Report of the Secretary-General

(o) Agricultural statistics.

Documentation

Report of the Wye Group on statistics on rural development and agriculture household income

6. National resources and environment statistics:

(a) Environment statistics;

Documentation

Report of the Intersecretariat Working Group on Environment Statistics

(b) Environmental-economic accounting.

Documentation

Report of the Committee of Experts on Environmental-Economic Accounting

7. Activities not classified by field:

(a) Coordination and integration of statistical programmes;

Documentation

Report of the Committee for the Coordination of Statistical Activities

(b) Statistics of human development;

Documentation

Report of the Human Development Report Office of the United Nations Development Programme

(c) International economic and social classifications;

Documentation

Report of the Secretary-General

(d) Coordination of ongoing methodological work;

Documentation

Report of the Secretary-General

(e) Statistical capacity-building;

Documentation

Report of the Secretary-General

(f) Dissemination of statistics by the United Nations Statistics Division;

Documentation

Report of the Secretary-General

(g) Development indicators;

Documentation

Report of the Secretary-General

(h) Follow-up to Economic and Social Council policy decisions;

Documentation

Report of the Secretary-General

(i) Principles governing international statistical activities.

Documentation

Report of the Committee for the Coordination of Statistical Activities

8. Programme questions (United Nations Statistics Division).

9. Provisional agenda and dates for the fortieth session of the Commission.

Documentation

Note by the Secretariat containing the draft provisional agenda for the fortieth session of the Commission

Note by the Secretariat on the draft multi-year programme of work of the Commission

10. Report of the Commission on its thirty-ninth session.

2007/237

Report of the Commission on Population and Development on its fortieth session and provisional agenda for the forty-first session of the Commission

At its 41st meeting, on 24 July 2007, the Economic and Social Council:

(a) Took note of the report of the Commission on Population and Development on its fortieth session;[22]

(b) Approved the provisional agenda for the forty-first session of the Commission as set out below:

1. Election of officers.[23]

2. Adoption of the agenda and other organizational matters.

Documentation

Provisional agenda for the forty-first session of the Commission

Note by the Secretariat on the organization of the work of the session

Report of the Bureau of the Commission on its intersessional meetings

3. Follow-up actions to the recommendations of the International Conference on Population and Development.

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[22] *Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, 2007, Supplement No. 5* (E/2007/25).

[23] In accordance with its decision 2004/2, the Commission, immediately following the close of its fortieth session, will hold the first meeting of its forty-first session for the sole purpose of electing the new Chairman and other officers of the Commission, in accordance with rule 15 of the rules and procedures of the functional commissions of the Council.

Documentation

Report of the Secretary-General on world population monitoring, focusing on population distribution, urbanization, internal migration and development

Report of the Secretary-General on the monitoring of population programmes, focusing on population distribution, urbanization, internal migration and development

Report of the Secretary-General on the flow of financial resources for assisting in the implementation of the Programme of Action of the International Conference on Population and Development

4. General debate on national experience in population matters: population distribution, urbanization, internal migration and development.

5. Programme implementation and future programme of work of the Secretariat in the field of population.

Documentation

Report of the Secretary-General on programme implementation and progress of work in the field of population, 2007

6. Provisional agenda for the forty-second session of the Commission.

Documentation

Note by the Secretariat containing the draft provisional agenda for the forty-second session of the Commission

7. Adoption of the report of the Commission on its forty-first session.

2007/238

Agreed conclusions on the elimination of all forms of discrimination and violence against the girl child

At its 42nd meeting, on 24 July 2007, the Economic and Social Council decided to transmit for information to the commemorative high-level plenary meeting devoted to the follow-up to the outcome of the special session on children, the agreed conclusions on the elimination of all forms of discrimination and violence against the girl child adopted by the Commission on the Status of Women at its fifty-first session.[24]

2007/239

Report of the Commission on the Status of Women on its fifty-first session and provisional agenda and documentation for the fifty-second session of the Commission

At its 42nd meeting, on 24 July 2007, the Economic and Social Council took note of the report of the Commission on the Status of Women on its fifty-first session[25] and approved the provisional agenda and documentation for the fifty-second session of the Commission set out below.

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[24] *Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, 2007, Supplement No. 7* (E/2007/27), chap. I.A.

1. Election of officers.

2. Adoption of the agenda and other organizational matters.

   Documentation

   Annotated provisional agenda and proposed organization of work

3. Follow-up to the Fourth World Conference on Women and to the special session of the General Assembly entitled "Women 2000: gender equality, development and peace for the twenty-first century":

   (a) Implementation of strategic objectives and action in critical areas of concern, and further actions and initiatives;

   Documentation

   Report of the Secretary-General on financing for gender equality and the empowerment of women

   (b) Emerging issues, trends and new approaches to issues affecting the situation of women or equality between women and men;

   (c) Gender mainstreaming, situations and programmatic matters.

   Documentation

   Report of the Secretary-General on progress in mainstreaming a gender perspective in the development, implementation and evaluation of national policies and programmes, with a particular focus on the priority theme

   Report of the Secretary-General on the situation of and assistance to Palestinian women

   Report of the Secretary-General on the joint workplan of the Division for the Advancement of Women and the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights

   Note by the Secretary-General transmitting the report of the United Nations Development Fund for Women on the activities of the Trust Fund in Support of Actions to Eliminate Violence against Women

   Note by the Secretariat transmitting the results of the fortieth session of the Committee on the Elimination of Discrimination against Women

4. Communications concerning the status of women.

   Documentation

   Note by the Secretary-General transmitting the list of confidential communications concerning the status of women

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[25] *Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, 2007, Supplement No. 7* (E/2007/27).

5. Follow-up to Economic and Social Council resolutions and decisions.

   Documentation

   Letter from the President of the Economic and Social Council addressed to the Chairperson of the Commission on the Status of Women

   Note by the Secretariat as input to the high-level segment of the substantive session of 2008 of the Economic and Social Council

6. Provisional agenda for the fifty-third session of the Commission.

7. Adoption of the report of the Commission on its fifty-second session.

2007/240
Report of the Commission on Science and Technology for Development on its tenth session and provisional agenda and documentation for the eleventh session of the Commission

At its 43rd meeting, on 25 July 2007, the Economic and Social Council:

(a) Took note of the report of the Commission on Science and Technology for Development on its tenth session;[26]

(b) Approved the provisional agenda and documentation for the eleventh session of the Commission as set out below.

Provisional agenda and documentation for the eleventh session of the Commission

1. Adoption of the agenda and other organizational matters.

2. Substantive themes:

   (a) "Development-oriented policies for a socio-economic inclusive information society, including access, infrastructure and an enabling environment";

   Documentation

   Report of the Secretary-General

   (b) "Science, technology and engineering for innovation and capacity-building in education and research".

   Documentation

   Report of the Secretary-General

3. Progress made in the implementation of and follow-up to the outcomes of the World Summit on the Information Society at the regional and international levels.

   Documentation

   Report of the Secretary-General

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[26] *Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, 2007, Supplement No. 11* (E/2007/31).

4. Implementation of and progress made on decisions taken at the tenth session of the Commission.

5. Election of the Chairperson and other officers for the twelfth session of the Commission.

6. Provisional agenda and documentation for the twelfth session of the Commission.

7. Adoption of the report of the Commission on its eleventh session.

2007/241

Report of the Committee on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights on its thirty-sixth and thirty-seventh sessions

At its 43rd meeting, on 25 July 2007, the Economic and Social Council decided to defer consideration of the report of the Committee on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights on its thirty-sixth and thirty-seventh sessions[27] to a later stage.

2007/242

Report of the Commission on Narcotic Drugs on its fiftieth session and provisional agenda and documentation for the fifty-first session of the Commission

At its 44th meeting, on 25 July 2007, the Economic and Social Council took note of the report of the Commission on Narcotic Drugs on its fiftieth session[28] and approved the provisional agenda and documentation for the fifty-first session of the Commission set out below.

Provisional agenda and documentation for the fifty-first session of the Commission on Narcotic Drugs

1. Election of officers.

2. Adoption of the agenda and other organizational matters.

   Documentation

   Provisional agenda and annotations

Normative segment

3. Thematic debate on the follow-up to the twentieth special session of the General Assembly: general overview and progress achieved by Governments in meeting the goals and targets for the years 2003 and 2008 set out in the Political Declaration adopted by the Assembly at its twentieth special session.

   Documentation

   Reports of the Secretariat (*as necessary*)

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[27] To be issued as *Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, 2007, Supplement No. 2* (E/2007/22).

[28] E/2007/28 and Corr.1.

4. Drug demand reduction:
    (a) Action Plan for the Implementation of the Declaration on the Guiding Principles of Drug Demand Reduction;
    (b) World situation with regard to drug abuse.

    Documentation

    Report of the Secretariat

5. Illicit drug traffic and supply:
    (a) World situation with regard to drug trafficking and action taken by subsidiary bodies of the Commission;
    (b) Follow-up to the twentieth special session:
        (i) Measures to promote judicial cooperation (extradition, mutual legal assistance, controlled delivery, trafficking by sea and law enforcement cooperation, including training);
        (ii) Countering money-laundering;
        (iii) Action Plan on International Cooperation on the Eradication of Illicit Crops and on Alternative Development.

    Documentation

    Reports of the Secretariat

6. Implementation of the international drug control treaties:
    (a) Changes in the scope of control of substances;
    (b) International Narcotics Control Board;
    (c) Follow-up to the twentieth special session of the General Assembly:
        (i) Measures to prevent the illicit manufacture, import, export, trafficking, distribution and diversion of precursors used in the illicit manufacture of narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances;
        (ii) Action Plan against Illicit Manufacture, Trafficking and Abuse of Amphetamine-type Stimulants and Their Precursors;
    (d) Other matters arising from the international drug control treaties.

    Documentation

    Report of the International Narcotics Control Board for 2007

    Report of the International Narcotics Control Board for 2007 on the Implementation of Article 12 of the United Nations Convention against Illicit Traffic in Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances of 1988

    Notes by the Secretariat (*as necessary*)

Operational segment

7. Policy directives to the drug programme of the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime.

   Documentation

   Report of the Executive Director

8. Strengthening the drug programme of the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime and the role of the Commission on Narcotic Drugs as its governing body.

   Documentation

   Report of the Executive Director

9. Administrative and budgetary questions.

   Documentation

   Report of the Executive Director

10. Preparation for the high-level segment at the fifty-second session of the Commission:
    (a) Thematic focus, format and arrangements;
    (b) Envisaged outcome.

11. Provisional agenda for the fifty-second session of the Commission.

12. Other business.

    Documentation

    Note by the Secretariat (*as necessary*)

13. Adoption of the report of the Commission on its fifty-first session.

2007/243
Report of the International Narcotics Control Board

At its 44th meeting, on 25 July 2007, the Economic and Social Council took note of the report of the International Narcotics Control Board for 2006.[29]

2007/244
International expert group meeting on indigenous languages

At its 44th meeting, on 25 July 2007, the Economic and Social Council decided to authorize a three-day international expert group meeting on indigenous languages and requested that the results of the meeting be reported to the Permanent Forum at its seventh session.

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[29] United Nations publication, Sales No. E.07.XI.11.

2007/245

Venue and dates of the seventh session of the Permanent Forum on Indigenous Issues

At its 44th meeting, on 25 July 2007, the Economic and Social Council decided that the seventh session of the Permanent Forum on Indigenous Issues would be held at United Nations Headquarters in New York from 21 April to 2 May 2008.

2007/246

Provisional agenda and documentation for the seventh session of the Permanent Forum on Indigenous Issues

At its 44th meeting, on 25 July 2007, the Economic and Social Council approved the provisional agenda and documentation for the seventh session of the Permanent Forum on Indigenous Issues as follows.

1. Election of officers.
2. Adoption of the agenda and organization of work.
3. Special theme: "Climate change, biocultural diversity and livelihoods: the stewardship role of indigenous peoples and new challenges".
4. Implementation of the recommendations on the six mandated areas of the Permanent Forum and on the Millennium Development Goals:
    (a) Economic and social development;
    (b) Environment;
    (c) Health;
    (d) Education;
    (e) Culture;
    (f) Human rights.
5. Human rights: dialogue with the Special Rapporteur on the situation of human rights and fundamental freedoms of indigenous people and other special rapporteurs.
6. Half-day discussion on the Pacific.
7. Half-day discussion on indigenous languages.
8. Ongoing priorities and themes and follow-up:
    (a) Indigenous children and youth;
    (b) Second International Decade of the World's Indigenous People;
    (c) Urban indigenous peoples and migration.
9. Future work of the Permanent Forum, including emerging issues.
10. Draft agenda for the eighth session of the Permanent Forum.
11. Adoption of the report of the Permanent Forum on its seventh session.

2007/247
Convention on the Privileges and Immunities of the Specialized Agencies: draft annex relating to the World Tourism Organization

At its 45th meeting, on 26 July 2007, the Economic and Social Council decided to further defer its consideration of this matter to its 2008 substantive session, with the proviso that the item could be taken up earlier and a decision adopted without any debate.

2007/248
Provisional calendar of conferences and meetings for 2008 and 2009 in the economic, social and related fields

At its 45th meeting, on 26 July 2007, the Economic and Social Council approved the provisional calendar of conferences and meetings for 2008 and 2009 in the economic, social and related fields.[30]

2007/249
Human settlements

At its 45th meeting, on 26 July 2007, the Economic and Social Council, recalling its relevant resolutions on the coordinated implementation of the Habitat Agenda,[31]

(a) Took note of the report of the Secretary-General on the coordinated implementation of the Habitat Agenda;[32]

(b) Decided to transmit the report to the General Assembly for consideration at its sixty-second session;

(c) Requested the Secretary-General to submit a report on the coordinated implementation of the Habitat Agenda for consideration by the Council at its substantive session of 2008.

2007/250
Documents considered by the Economic and Social Council in connection with economic and environmental questions on human settlements

At its 45th meeting, on 26 July 2007, the Economic and Social Council took note of the following reports:

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[30] E/2007/L.10.

[31] *Report of the United Nations Conference on Human Settlements (Habitat II), Istanbul, 3-14 June 1996* (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.97.IV.6), chap. I, resolution 1, annex II.

[32] E/2007/58.

(a) Report of the Governing Council of the United Nations Human Settlements Programme (UN-Habitat);[33]

(b) Report of the Secretary-General on the coordinated implementation of the Habitat Agenda.[34]

2007/251

Report of the Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice on its sixteenth session and provisional agenda and documentation for its seventeenth session

At its 45th meeting, on 26 July 2007, the Economic and Social Council:

(a) Took note of the report of the Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice on its sixteenth session;[35]

(b) Decided that the prominent theme for the seventeenth session of the Commission will be "Aspects of violence against women that pertain directly to the Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice";

(c) Approved the provisional agenda and documentation for the seventeenth session set out below on the understanding that the provisional agenda, in particular the topic for the thematic discussion, will be elaborated upon during the intersessional period.

Provisional agenda and documentation for the seventeenth session of the Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice

A. Provisional agenda

1. Election of officers.
2. Adoption of the agenda and organization of work.
3. Thematic discussion on aspects of violence against women that pertain directly to the Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice.
4. World crime trends and responses: integration and coordination of efforts by the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime and by Member States in the field of crime prevention and criminal justice:
    (a) Work of the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime in facilitating the ratification and implementation of the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime;
    (b) Work of the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime in facilitating the ratification and implementation of the United Nations Convention against Corruption;
    (c) Work of the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime in facilitating the ratification and implementation of the international instruments to prevent and combat terrorism;

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[33] *Official Records of the General Assembly, Sixty-second Session, Supplement No. 8* (A/62/8).

[34] E/2007/58.

[35] E/2007/30.

(d) Other activities in support of the work of the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime.

5. United Nations congresses on crime prevention and criminal justice:

   (a) Follow-up to the Eleventh United Nations Congress on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice;

   (b) Preparations for the Twelfth United Nations Congress on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice.

6. Use and application of United Nations standards and norms in crime prevention and criminal justice.

7. Policy directives for the crime programme of the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime and the role of the Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice as its governing body, including administrative, strategic management and budgetary questions.

8. Provisional agenda for the eighteenth session.

9. Other business.

10. Adoption of the report of the Commission on its seventeenth session.

B. Documentation

1. Election of officers.

2. Adoption of the agenda and organization of work.

Documentation

Provisional agenda, annotations and proposed organization of work

3. Thematic discussion on aspects of violence that pertain directly to the Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice.

Documentation

Note by the Secretariat (*as required*)

Report of the Secretary-General on crime prevention and criminal justice responses to violence against women and girls

Report of the Executive Director on the implementation of Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice resolution 16/2, entitled "Effective crime prevention and criminal justice responses to combat sexual exploitation of children"

4. World crime trends and responses: integration and coordination of efforts by the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime and by Member States in the field of crime prevention and criminal justice.

Documentation

Report of the Executive Director

Report of the Secretary-General on international cooperation in combating transnational organized crime and corruption

Report of the Secretary-General on assistance in implementing the universal conventions and protocols related to terrorism

Report of the Secretary-General on strengthening international cooperation in preventing and combating trafficking in persons and protecting victims of such trafficking

Note by the Secretariat (*as required*)

Report of the Secretary-General on the activities of the institutes of the United Nations Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice Programme Network

Report of the Secretary-General on international cooperation in preventing and combating illicit international trafficking in forest products, including timber, wildlife and other biological forest resources

Report of the Executive Director on the implementation of Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice decision 16/1, entitled "Global initiative to fight human trafficking"

Report of the Executive Director on the implementation of Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice resolution 16/2, entitled "Effective crime prevention and criminal justice responses to combat sexual exploitation of children"

5. United Nations congresses on crime prevention and criminal justice:

   (a) Follow-up to the Eleventh United Nations Congress on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice;

   (b) Preparations for the Twelfth United Nations Congress on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice.

Documentation

Report of the Secretary-General on the follow-up to General Assembly resolution 62/[…], entitled "Follow-up to the Eleventh United Nations Congress on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice and preparations for the Twelfth United Nations Congress on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice"

6. Use and application of United Nations standards and norms in crime prevention and criminal justice.

Documentation

Report of the Secretary-General on United Nations standards and norms in crime prevention and criminal justice

Report of the Secretary-General on strengthening basic principles of judicial conduct

Report of the Secretary-General on guidelines on justice for child victims and witnesses of crime

Report of the Executive Director on the implementation of the Programme of Action, 2006-2010, on strengthening the rule of law and the criminal justice systems in Africa

Report of the Secretary-General on providing technical assistance for prison reform in Africa and the development of viable alternatives to imprisonment

Report of the Secretary-General on strengthening the rule of law and the reform of criminal justice institutions, including in post-conflict reconstruction

Report of the Secretary-General on crime prevention and criminal justice responses to violence against women and girls

7. Policy directives for the crime programme of the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime and the role of the Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice as its governing body, including administrative, strategic management and budgetary questions.

Documentation

Note by the Secretary-General transmitting the report of the Board of Trustees of the United Nations Interregional Crime and Justice Research Institute

8. Provisional agenda for the eighteenth session of the Commission.

9. Other business.

10. Adoption of the report of the Commission on its seventeenth session.

2007/252

Appointment of members of the Board of Trustees of the United Nations Interregional Crime and Justice Research Institute

At its 45th meeting, on 26 July 2007, the Economic and Social Council decided to endorse the appointment, by the Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice at its sixteenth session, of Iskander Ghattas (Egypt) and Željko Horvatić (Croatia) to the Board of Trustees of the United Nations Interregional Crime and Justice Research Institute.

2007/253

Topic for the thematic discussion of the Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice at its seventeenth session, in 2008

At its 45th meeting, on 26 July 2007, the Economic and Social Council:

(a) Took note of General Assembly resolution 61/143 of 19 December 2006, in particular its paragraph 17, in which the Assembly invited a number of United Nations bodies, including the Economic and Social Council and its functional commissions, to discuss, by 2008, within their respective mandates, the question of violence against women in all its forms and manifestations, bearing in mind the recommendations contained in the report of the Secretary-General on the in-depth study on all forms of violence against women,[36] and to set priorities for addressing that issue in their future efforts and work programmes and to transmit the outcome of the discussions to the Secretary-General;

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[36] A/61/122 and Add.1 and Add.1/Corr.1.

(b) Decided that the topic for the thematic discussion of the Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice at its seventeenth session, in 2008, would be the "Aspects of violence against women that pertain directly to the Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice" and that those aspects would be elaborated upon during the intersessional period, and requested the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime to prepare information to guide member States of the Commission in their deliberations.

2007/254

Enlargement of the Executive Committee of the Programme of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees

At its 45th meeting, on 26 July 2007, the Economic and Social Council, recalling General Assembly resolution 1166 (XII) of 26 November 1957, in which the Assembly requested the Council to establish the Executive Committee of the Programme of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees, as well as subsequent Assembly resolutions, in which the membership of the Executive Committee was increased:

(a) Took note of the requests to enlarge the membership of the Executive Committee of the Programme of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees contained in the letter dated 29 November 2006 from the Permanent Representative of Benin to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General,[37] the letter dated 8 January 2007 from the Permanent Representative of Luxembourg to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General,[38] the letter dated 28 June 2007 from the Permanent Representative of the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General[39] and the note verbale dated 10 May 2007 from the Permanent Mission of Montenegro to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General;[40]

(b) Recommended that the General Assembly, at its sixty-second session, decide on the question of enlarging the membership of the Executive Committee from seventy-two to seventy-six States.

2007/255

Document considered by the Economic and Social Council in connection with the implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples by the specialized agencies and the international institutions associated with the United Nations

At its 46th meeting, on 26 July 2007, the Economic and Social Council took note of the report of the Secretary-General on assistance to the Palestinian people.[41]

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[37] E/2006/92.

[38] E/2007/11.

[39] E/2007/85.

[40] E/2007/86.

[41] A/62/82-E/2007/66.

2007/256

Document considered by the Economic and Social Council in connection with the economic and social repercussions of the Israeli occupation on the living conditions of the Palestinian people in the occupied Palestinian territory, including Jerusalem, and the Arab population in the occupied Syrian Golan

At its 46th meeting, on 26 July 2007, the Economic and Social Council took note of the note by the Secretary-General on economic and social repercussions of the Israeli occupation on the living conditions of the Palestinian people in the occupied Palestinian territory, including Jerusalem, and the Arab population in the occupied Syrian Golan.[42]

2007/257

Report of the United Nations Forum on Forests on its seventh session

At its 46th meeting, on 26 July 2007, the Economic and Social Council decided to defer action on the report of the United Nations Forum on Forests on its seventh session[43] to its resumed substantive session.

2007/258

Report of the Commission for Social Development on its forty-fifth session and provisional agenda and documentation for the forty-sixth session

At its 46th meeting, on 26 July 2007, the Economic and Social Council:

(a) Took note of the report of the Commission for Social Development on its forty-fifth session;[44]

(b) Approved the provisional agenda and documentation for the forty-sixth session of the Commission as set out below:

Provisional agenda and documentation for the forty-sixth session of the Commission for Social Development

1. Election of officers.
2. Adoption of the agenda and other organizational matters.
3. Follow-up to the World Summit for Social Development and the twenty-fourth special session of the General Assembly:

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[42] A/62/75-E/2007/13.

[43] *Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, 2007, Supplement No. 22 and corrigendum* (E/2007/42 and Corr.1).

[44] *Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, 2007, Supplement No. 6* (E/2007/26).

(a) Priority theme: Promoting full employment and decent work for all;

Documentation

Report of the Secretary-General on promoting full employment and decent work for all

(b) Review of relevant United Nations plans and programmes of action pertaining to the situation of social groups:

(i) World Programme of Action concerning Disabled Persons;

(ii) World Programme of Action for Youth to the Year 2000 and Beyond;

(iii) Madrid International Plan of Action on Ageing, 2002;

(iv) Family issues, policies and programmes;

Documentation

Report of the Secretary-General on the review of the implementation of the World Programme of Action for Youth to the Year 2000 and Beyond

Report of the Secretary-General on the first review and appraisal of the Madrid International Plan of Action on Ageing, 2002

(c) Emerging issues.

4. Provisional agenda for the forty-seventh session of the Commission.

5. Adoption of the report of the Commission on its forty-sixth session.

2007/259

Confirmation of nomination for membership on the Board of the United Nations Research Institute for Social Development

At its 46th meeting, on 26 July 2007, the Economic and Social Council confirmed the nomination of the following eight candidates for membership in the Board of the United Nations Research Institute for Social Development:

(a) Yakin Ertürk (Turkey), Elizabeth Jelin (Argentina) and Marina Pavlova-Silvanskaya (Russian Federation) for a two-year term beginning on 1 July 2007 and expiring on 30 June 2009;

(b) Peter Brandt Evans (United States of America), Rosalind Eyben (United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland), Pasuk Phongpaichit (Thailand), Annika Sundén (Sweden) and Zenebeworke Tadesse (Ethiopia) for a term beginning on the date of confirmation by the Council and expiring on 30 June 2011.

2007/260

Application of an intergovernmental organization for observer status with the Economic and Social Council

At its 47th meeting, on 27 July 2007, the Economic and Social Council decided to postpone further consideration of the application of the intergovernmental organization International Emergency Management Organization for observer status with the Council[45] to a later date.

2007/261
Theme of the 2008 coordination segment

At its 47th meeting, on 27 July 2007, the Economic and Social Council, without prejudice to the future modalities of interaction between the Council and its subsidiary bodies, decided that the coordination segment of the substantive session of the Economic and Social Council of 2008 will focus on the role of the United Nations system in implementing the ministerial declaration of the high-level segment of the substantive session of the Council of 2007.[46]

2007/262
Documents considered by the Economic and Social Council in connection with regional cooperation

At its 47th meeting, on 27 July 2007, the Economic and Social Council took note of the following documents:

(a) Report of the Secretary-General on regional cooperation in the economic, social and related fields;[47]

(b) Report of the Secretary-General on regional cooperation in the economic, social and related fields: matters calling for action by the Economic and Social Council or brought to its attention;[48]

(c) Report of the Secretary-General on regional cooperation in the economic, social and related fields: matters calling for action by the Economic and Social Council or brought to its attention;[49]

(d) Economic developments in the Economic Commission for Europe region;[50]

(e) Overview of the economic and social conditions in Africa 2007;[51]

(f) Summary of the Economic and Social Survey of Asia and the Pacific, 2007;[52]

(g) Latin America and the Caribbean: economic situation and outlook, 2006-2007;[53]

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[45] E/2006/87.
[46] E/2007/L.13.
[47] E/2007/15.
[48] E/2007/15/Add.1.
[49] E/2007/15/Add.2.
[50] E/2007/16.
[51] E/2007/17.
[52] E/2007/18.
[53] E/2007/19.

(h) Summary of the survey of the economic and social developments in the Economic and Social Commission for Western Asia region, 2006-2007.[54]

2007/263

Non-inclusion of Papua New Guinea in the list of least developed countries

At its 47th meeting, on 27 July 2007, the Economic and Social Council, recalling recommendation 1 contained in the report of the Committee for Development Policy on its eighth session[55] that Papua New Guinea be included in the list of least developed countries, and noting that the Government of Papua New Guinea has formally declined the invitation to be included in the list of least developed countries, decided not to include Papua New Guinea in the list of least developed countries.

2007/264

Products harmful to health and the environment

At its 47th meeting, on 27 July 2007, the Economic and Social Council took note of the report of the Secretary-General on products harmful to health and the environment[56] and requested the Secretary-General, in consultation with Member States and relevant intergovernmental entities, to evaluate the continued usefulness for the Member States of the Consolidated List of Products Whose Consumption and/or Sale have been Banned, Withdrawn, Severely Restricted or Not Approved by Governments and to report to the Council at its substantive session of 2008.

2007/265

Document considered by the Economic and Social Council in connection with economic and environmental questions on environment

At its 47th meeting, on 27 July 2007, the Economic and Social Council took note of the report of the Governing Council of the United Nations Environment Programme on its twenty-fourth session.[57]

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[54] E/2007/20.

[55] *Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, 2006, Supplement No. 13* (E/2006/33), chap. I.A.

[56] A/62/78-E/2007/62.

[57] *Official Records of the General Assembly, Sixty-second Session, Supplement No. 25* (A/62/25).

2007/266
Report of the Committee of Experts on Public Administration

At its 47th meeting, on 27 July 2007, the Economic and Social Council decided to defer consideration of the report of the Committee of Experts on Public Administration on its sixth session[58] to its next resumed substantive session.

2007/267
Report of the Committee of Experts on International Cooperation in Tax Matters

At its 47th meeting, on 27 July 2007, the Economic and Social Council decided to defer further consideration of the draft resolution, entitled "Committee of Experts on International Cooperation in Tax Matters"[59] to its next resumed substantive session.

2007/268
Report of the United Nations Regional Cartographic Conference for Asia and the Pacific

At its 47th meeting, on 27 July 2007, the Economic and Social Council decided to defer action on the report of the seventeenth United Nations Regional Cartographic Conference for Asia and the Pacific[60] to its next resumed substantive session.

2007/269
Genetic privacy and non-discrimination

At its 47th meeting, on 27 July 2007, the Economic and Social Council took note of the report of the Secretary-General on genetic privacy and non-discrimination[61] and requested the Secretary-General, in consultation with Member States, the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization and other relevant intergovernmental entities, to recommend the most appropriate forum or forums for the consideration of the issue of genetic privacy and non-discrimination and to report to the Council at its substantive session of 2008.

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[58] *Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, 2007, Supplement No. 24* (E/2007/44).

[59] See *Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, 2006, Supplement No. 45* (E/2006/45), annex; E/2007/L.30 and E/2007/L.16.

[60] United Nations publication, Sales No. E.06.I.39 (E/CONF.97/7).

[61] E/2007/65 and Add.1 and Add.2.

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Reports considered by the Economic and Social Council in connection with social and human rights questions

At its 47th meeting, on 27 July 2007, the Economic and Social Council took note of the following reports:

(a) Note by the Secretary-General on results of the thirty-seventh and thirty-eighth sessions of the Committee on the Elimination of Discrimination against Women;[62]

(b) Oral report on the coordination aspects of the work of the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees which was delivered at the 43rd meeting of the Council on 25 July;

(c) Report of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights;[63]

(d) Report of the Permanent Forum on Indigenous Issues on its sixth session.[64]

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Document considered by the Economic and Social Council in connection with United Nations research and training institutes

At its 47th meeting, on 27 July 2007, the Economic and Social Council took note of the report of the Director of the United Nations System Staff College on its work, activities and accomplishments.[65]

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[62] E/2007/75.

[63] E/2007/82.

[64] *Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, 2007, Supplement No. 23* (E/2007/43).

[65] E/2007/60.